

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY
By L. C. Snyder 1948
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. June-bearing strawberries should be renovated now to assure a crop next year.
To do this, mow the plants and weeds down to the ground. Rake leaves and mulch into piles and burn to eliminate insect and disease pests. With a cultivator or plow, narrow the rows to about 8 inches. Hoe the weeds from this narrow strip. Work fertilizer into the soil on either side of the row using about 1 pound of a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen for each 25 feet of row.
2. Mulch everbearing strawberries late this month to keep the berries clean and conserve moisture.
3. Hoe around young fruit trees to remove grass and weed competition.
4. Young apple trees are subject this month to injury from buffalo tree hoppers. DDT is most effective in controlling this insect.
5. Keep raspberries clean cultivated to eliminate suckers that come up between the rows.
6. Many young apple and plum trees killed back last winter. In some cases sprouts are coming up from the base. If these sprouts are coming out from above the graft, they can be trained to form a new tree. Select the most vigorous of these sprouts and cut all of the rest off. If the sprouts are coming up from below the graft, they will be from the seedling root and should be removed.

Vegetables

1. Chinese cabbage can be planted this month. When planted earlier, it goes to seed during hot weather.
2. Pea vines should be pulled after the peas are harvested and may be used as a mulch around tomato plants.

3. Thin carrots and beets that are being grown for winter storage.
4. To keep cauliflower heads white, tie the leaves up around the heads. Heavy rubber bands or string could be used.
5. Harvest them young. Don't wait for vegetables to grow old. Harvest broccoli before the blossom buds open. Use summer squash while still small and tender. Snap beans should be harvested before the pods fill. Can, freeze, or use vegetables just as soon after harvesting as possible while they are still fresh and full of flavor.
6. Snap beans and early maturing varieties of sweet corn can still be planted early this month. They will extend the season for fresh corn and snap beans.
7. A summer mulch can be used around your tomato plants and between your rows of carrots, beets, beans, etc. Use clean straw, ground corn cobs, partly decomposed tree leaves, lawn clippings, etc. The mulch serves to control weeds, conserve moisture, keep the ground cool, and fruits clean. Apply the mulch only after a good rain any time after the vegetables have a good start.

Ornamentals

1. Iris can be divided and replanted this month. Use a sharp knife to separate the clumps and cut the tops back one half their original length. Plant in a well prepared bed. Set the new plants with the root-stocks just below the surface of the soil.
2. As soon as the spring crop of Delphiniums has faded, cut the stems clear back to the ground. New flowering spikes will then develop this fall.
3. Start seeds of perennial flowers this month. Delphinium, pansies and columbines are among those that can be started now. If a coldframe is a part of your garden equipment, plant the seeds in rows, six inches apart in the frame. Thin the plants to about four inches apart. Leave the plants in the coldframe over winter and plant them in their permanent location next spring.
4. Roses and chrysanthemums will respond favorably to additional fertilizer now. Make a shallow trench around each plant, out 6 to 8 inches from the center. Use

about 4 level tablespoons of a complete fertilizer for each plant. Water well and cover with soil.

5. If your chrysanthemums are getting tall and leggy, they can be made to grow more compact by pinching them back early this month.
6. Pyramidal evergreens in your foundation planting should be pruned to keep them compact and symmetrical. Use a sharp knife to cut back the tips of the new growth.
7. Flowering shrubs that have become too large for their location should be pruned now. Cut out the oldest stems clear to the ground, thus making room for the new stems to develop. In cutting back stems that may be hanging over the sidewalk, always cut back to a side branch or just above a bud. Any spring flowering shrub can be pruned now.

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Vegetables

1. Keep the garden growing. Cultivate shallow and often to control weeds. A mulch of clean straw, ground corn cobs or other suitable materials should be used under and around your tomato plants. A side dressing of a complete fertilizer applied at the rate of about one pound to twenty five feet of row immediately after a rain will give your vegetables a boost.
2. Now is the time to plant your Chinese cabbage for a fall crop. There is still time up to July 10 to plant snap beans and early maturing varieties of sweetcorn.
3. Pick them young! Don't wait for your vegetables to grow old. Peas should be picked while still sweet and tender. Snap beans should be picked before the seeds form. Keep cucumbers picked and they will bear longer.
4. Tie the leaves up around your cauliflower heads to keep them white and tender. Binder twine or rubber bands can be used for this purpose.
5. Spray or dust to control insects and diseases. Remember that a diseased plant cannot be cured so put the fungicide on before the disease strikes.

Fruits

1. Let flower buds set on newly planted everbearing strawberries for the fall crop. Mulch the ground under these plants with clean straw to conserve the moisture and keep the fruits clean.
2. Unless you planted a new planting of June-bearing strawberries this spring, you had better renovate your old bed as soon as the berries have been picked. Mow the old plants and weeds down with a scythe. Rake out all the straw and trash and burn. This kills many insect and disease pests. Narrow the rows by running

through with a plow or cultivator. Fertilize along the sides of the row using about one pound of a complete fertilizer to each 25 feet of row.

3. If the weather should be dry, you can extend your strawberry harvest by thoroughly soaking the ground around your strawberry plants.
4. Keep your raspberries clean cultivated to eliminate weed or sucker growth between the rows.
5. Spray your apple trees for apple maggot. The maggot flies should be out the last two weeks in July. Watch the newspapers and radio for announcements on the time to apply this maggot spray.
6. The time to spray your plum trees for brown rot is about 10 days to 2 weeks before harvest or about the time the fruits start to color.
7. Remove watersprouts from along the main branches on your apple trees.
8. Thin the fruits on your apple and plum trees if they set too heavily. Apple fruits should be spaced about 6 inches apart. This will result in increased yields of large fruits.

Ornamentals

1. Set your lawn mower high and mow regularly when needed. Do not fertilize in mid-summer as this encourages the growth of crabgrass.
2. Broad-leaved lawn weeds such as dandelions, broad-leaved plantain and chickweed can be controlled with one of the 2,4-D sprays. Be careful in using this spray to keep it off the flowers and shrubbery.
3. Cut out old Delphinium stems after they finish blooming. Remove faded Peony blooms and keep your sweet peas picked. Allowing seeds to form on these and other flowers shortens the blooming period and exhausts the plant.
4. Stake your lily and dahlia plants to prevent breaking during wind storms.
5. July is a good month to divide your iris and start new plantings.
6. Thrip on gladiolus can be controlled by dusting or spraying with DDT.
7. A summer mulch of clean straw, partly decomposed leaves or ground corn cobs will aid in weed control and moisture conservation in the flower border.
8. Tulip bulbs can be dug as soon as the tops have died down. Store in a well ventilated room.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1948

Immediate Release

The Minnesota Farm Managers' association will hold its annual tour, July 8 and 9. The tour will include stops at farms, experimental plots and industrial locations at Belle Plaine, Le Sueur, Mankato and Waseca.

The tour will assemble at the Belle Plaine city park, 9:00 a.m. Thursday, July 8.

First stop on the tour will be at the Edward E. Schmidt farm near Belle Plaine. Here members of the party will see soil conservation practices including strip cropping, terracing, diversion dikes, tree planting and concrete structures for gully control. A visit to the Edwin Haas farm at Belle Plaine will follow the same morning.

Thursday afternoon, July 8, will be spent at the Minnesota Valley Canning company inspecting planting plots, drainage experiments, fertilizer trials, aircraft dusting, harvesting machinery, overhead irrigation and maximum crop yield studies. Several of the experiments are being conducted cooperatively with the University of Minnesota.

A special banquet has been scheduled for the Saulpaugh Hotel, Mankato, Thursday evening.

On Friday the group will visit the Mankato Mills plant and the University of Minnesota Southeast Agricultural Experiment station. At the station emphasis will be placed on variety trials, hog breeding work, loose housing for dairy cattle and hay making machinery.

A-38679-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1948

Immediate Release

The value of using phosphate fertilizer in Minnesota as part of a crop rotation has now been definitely established as a result of eight years of experimental work by the University of Minnesota.

These experimental results were reported today in a new publication, Extension Bulletin 256, "Better Soils for Better Living." Authors of the report are Paul M. Burson and R. S. Harris, agricultural soils specialists, and C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division at University Farm.

The experiments were carried on 173 farms in western and southern Minnesota. Farmers cooperated with local county agents, the Agricultural Extension Service of the University and the T.V.A. in carrying out the program.

The results of the experiments are expected to have far-reaching effects on agricultural planning by Minnesota farmers. The more important findings in the study indicate that application of phosphate fertilizers in the rotation:

1. Increased the productiveness of both rotation and renovated permanent pastures.
2. Improved grass and legume stands on all kinds of land.
3. Lasted for three or four years in its effects.

(MORE)

4. Hastened the maturity of corn 6 to 8 days.
5. Resulted in grains and flax ripening more uniformly.
6. Increased the phosphorous content of alfalfa hay or pasture 20.8 per cent.
7. Increased protein production 47 pounds per acre.
8. Increased yields of all crops in the rotation. State wide average increases for oats amounted to 6.4 bushels per acre; barley, 4.7 bushels; wheat, 2.6 bushels; flax, 1.3 bushels; red clover, .56 ton; alfalfa hay, .83 ton; alfalfa-brome grass, .98 ton, and corn, 6.5 bushels.

The experiments were carried out under a program whereby each farmer was supplied with fertilizer at cost of freight by the F.V.A. He agreed to set up a five-year program of land use on his entire farm. This would include application of phosphate at the time grain was seeded with a legume as a companion crop.

In addition each farmer left 20 per cent of each field untreated so that comparisons could be made as to results. Demonstrations were set up in Becker, Brown, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Mahnomon, Marshall, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Norman, Pennington, East Polk, West Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Watonwan and Yellow Medicine counties.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1948

Immediate Release

How to treat tomatoes which are being attacked by aphids is one of the questions home gardeners are asking University of Minnesota entomologists.

Because tomato plants infested by aphids will not bear well, immediate control is important, according to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota. Aphids feed under the leaves and transmit virus diseases which turn leaves yellow or make yellow islands in the leaves.

Most effective control for aphids, as well as for many other insects and many diseases, is to apply a 5 per cent DDT dust with copper mix on the under side of the leaf. Dr. Granovsky explained that tomatoes may be injured by DDT if it is used in the form of spray. The dust is less injurious. It should be used sparingly rather than heavily. Dusting the lower side of the leaves can be done easily with one of the inexpensive hand dusters now on the market.

Since not all aphid species are controlled by DDT, it may be necessary to resort to nicotine sulphate if the DDT does not give good results. Dr. Granovsky's recommendation is to use 1 teaspoon of nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) to a gallon of soapy water prepared by dissolving about 1 ounce of soap per gallon of water.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1948

Immediate Release

Ants, perennial troublemakers for many homemakers, are on the march again, invading homes and lawns.

These pests can be effectively controlled with 10 per cent chlordane dust, A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Find out first where the ants come from, Dr. Granovsky suggested. Then apply the 10 per cent chlordane dust over and around the ants' nests and along their path of travel, for example along mopboards in the hallway, on porches and in the kitchen. Repeat the application every seven to ten days in order to catch the newly developed young brood.

Chlordane dust used in this way is effective in controlling all species of ants. However, Dr. Granovsky has a still more successful remedy for the tiny ants commonly known as grease ants, which sometimes infest greasy or sweet foods by the hundreds. If the grease ants are the type that are attracted to fats, coat a small tin lid with grease, dust it very lightly with 10 per cent chlordane dust and put it in the kitchen in the ants' path of travel. If the grease ants are attracted to sweets rather than to fats, dust powdered sugar and 10 per cent chlordane dust along the path of travel.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 1 1948

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

One out of every four Minnesota farms will have a disabling accident this year. Your insurance is to take every precaution possible.

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National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31, is a good time to eliminate hazards on every farm. Better yet keep a close check on hazards every day.

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Over 6,000 people were killed in farm home accidents last year.

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More people are injured by falls than by any other type of farm accidents.

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Do you keep all medicines which are poisonous in a special cabinet with special labels? Remember a child, or even an adult, can make a disastrous mistake that will cause agony and even death.

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Be careful in handling animals with new born young.

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Accidental death will occur on one out of every 320 Minnesota farm homes this year unless hazards are eliminated now, says A. J. Schwantes, chief of the Agricultural Engineering division at University Farm.

* * * * *

Join the Minnesota campaign to eliminate 10 farm hazards now. It may be your own life you're saving.

* * * * *

One out of every 18 farm residents will suffer a disabling accident within the next year.

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Remove a hazard - save a life.

* * * * *

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

Keep stairways clear of boxes, mops, tools and the like if you want to avoid costly falls.

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Four farm buildings will be destroyed by fire every hour of the day — every day of the year, according to the National Fire Protective association.

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Homemaking Shorts

Wrap bread in waxed paper and store in the refrigerator to keep it from getting moldy and drying out too rapidly.

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Brown spots on glass cooking utensils can be removed with baking soda.

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Freshly harvested potatoes have more vitamin C than stored potatoes.

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Keep new potatoes cool and use them promptly, advises Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota. They are not suitable for storage.

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Eggs should be kept covered in the refrigerator, away from foods with a strong odor.

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To keep cauliflower heads white, tie the leaves up around the heads, suggest University of Minnesota horticulturists. Heavy rubber bands or string may be used.

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Because new potatoes hold their shape well after cooking, they are well suited for boiling, creaming and salad, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

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Stake lily and dahlia plants to prevent them from breaking during wind storms.

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Thrip on gladiolus can be controlled by dusting or spraying with DDT.

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Tulip bulbs can be dug as soon as the tops have died down. Store them in a well-ventilated room.

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Egg whites beat best when at room temperatures.

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Cakes may get crumbly if too few eggs are used.

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Boiling water will remove most fruit stains except peach, pear, plum and cherry.

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During the short pasture season it is a good idea to feed a little grain, hay or silage to keep cattle in good flesh and maintain production.--H.R. Searles.

Here's a chance to salvage some of those young apple and plum trees that were killed back last winter! In some cases sprouts are coming up from the bases. If the sprouts are coming out from above the graft, they can be trained to form a new tree. Select the most vigorous of these sprouts and cut all the rest off. If sprouts are coming up from below the graft, they will be from the seedling root and should be removed.--L.C. Snyder.

Crowd your turkeys hard this summer. It's a mistake to restrict feed even though it is costly. Keep the flock humping right from the start and don't hold them a day after they have fully matured. Gains after maturity come high and feed consumed at this time is doubled and trebled. If you actually knew the costs of these extra pounds after maturity, it would make you sit up and take notice.--W.A. Billings.

A summer mulch should help those tomatoes in your garden. Use clean straw, ground corn cobs, partly decomposed tree leaves, lawn clippings and the like. The mulch will help control weeds, conserve moisture, keep the ground cool and keep fruits clean. Apply the mulch only after a good rain.--L.C. Snyder.

Spray the inside of your barns and sheds now with DDT. Rid these places of flies. At the same time spray your cattle, both dairy and beef. Ridding them of fly annoyance will prevent a lowering of

(MORE)

production and will increase gains of cattle on pasture. Some trials have shown an increase of 50 pounds in weight on steers during the pasture season by combatting flies through spraying.--W.E. Morris

Sometimes you may get away with it but why take a chance! Be safe by being careful during harvest. Stop all machinery completely before oiling, adjusting or unclogging. Keep the safety guards and shields in place while machinery is running. Don't wear floppy, ragged clothing. Safety first always pays.--A.J. Schwantes.

Harvesting flax early when only 90 per cent of the bolls are brown may be advantageous in getting ahead of weeds that might be troublesome later.--M. L. Armour.

Don't forget the hogs in this hot weather. Keep them supplied with plenty of water at all times.--H.G. Zavoral.

This looks like a good time to get rid of the cockerels that have reached broiler or fryer weight. Late season increases in production of broilers in the eastern plants indicate that prices may be better now than they will be later. In addition, pullets will have a better chance at early maturity if cockerels are removed.--Cora Cooke.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 6, 1948

Immediate Release

Despite the early dry spell, Minnesota growers will market their usual quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables during July, according to Ralph V. Backstrom, University of Minnesota extension economist in marketing.

Peak dates for lettuce and cabbage began July 1, while beets and raspberries will reach their peak beginning July 15. Celery will be at its best July 29 through September 1.

To be sure of quality, Backstrom warns housewives to buy only tender, unwilted snap beans and to check lettuce and cabbage heads for firmness and crispness. Beet tops should be free from discoloration, and celery should be of medium length and thickness.

Backstrom points out that although growers and grocers are making a special effort to retain the freshness and flavor of fruits and vegetables this year, housewives should do their part by taking care of their purchases after they get them home.

For further information on peak dates and tips on recognizing quality in fruits and vegetables, housewives may obtain a copy of Extension Pamphlet 97, "Best Buys in Fruits and Vegetables", from their county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A38683-DG

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 6, 1948

Immediate Release

Serious injury to potatoes from insect and disease pests can be prevented by beginning control measures immediately, A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Potatoes are being attacked by such insects as leaf hoppers, potato beetles and several species of aphids, Dr. Granovsky reported. Potatoes are also subject to diseases like early and late blight at this season.

To control both diseases and insects, Dr. Granovsky advised spraying or dusting with a combination of insecticide and fungicide. Using the combination dust or spray will reduce the number of applications necessary to combat both insect and disease pests effectively. He recommended a combination of 5 per cent DDT dust with tribasic copper sulphate which should contain about 7 per cent metallic copper. The DDT can be purchased already mixed. DDT dust can also be used mixed with other fungicides such as dithane or zeralate.

For spraying, a 50 per cent wettable DDT powder is best, used in the proportions of 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water. Any recommended fungicide may be added.

Dust should be applied at the rate of 20-25 pounds per acre, spray at the rate of 100 gallons per acre. Small gardens should be dusted or sprayed liberally. For effective control, applications should be made every 10 or 14 days.

A38684-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 6 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

FREEZING PRESERVES
FLAVOR OF BERRIES

Freezing is the most popular method of preserving strawberries and raspberries. Strawberries, of course, are now out of season except for those _____ county families who have an everbearing strawberry patch.

One pound of sugar to four or five pounds of fruit is the recommended proportion to use in freezing, according to Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, though the amount of sugar depends also on how much sweetness the family likes. Raspberries are usually left whole, though they may be crushed. Strawberries are usually sliced so that the sugar will penetrate better. Toss the fruit lightly with the sugar, until each berry is coated and the juices begin to run. Package and freeze.

Pack berries in a leakproof container recommended for freezing. A glass jar is particularly suitable for berries as it will not leak. Jars especially designed for freezing are made without a shoulder for ease in getting the fruit out without defrosting.

There is no special advantage in quick-freezing raspberries or strawberries, says Miss Rowe. In fact, sugar penetration is more thorough if freezing is not hurried. Storage after freezing should be at zero.

Berries which are covered with a large percentage of sugar often seem to be sirupy instead of hard-frozen when taken from freezer storage. At zero, however, even a fifty-fifty sugar and berry pack remains in a solid state.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 6 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

POTATOES AND PEAS
POPULAR COMBINATION

Teaming new potatoes and peas makes an old-fashioned dish that goes over big with the family when vegetables are fresh from the garden.

An easy way to make this combination is suggested by Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota (Home Demonstration Agent _____). Use small potatoes, young enough to be scraped, and prepare them as usual. Shell new peas, using the same quantity as you have potatoes, or somewhat less if desired.

In a heavy aluminum kettle, heat enough milk to cover the combined peas and potatoes, and make a "butter ball" of $1\frac{1}{2}$ level tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter for each cup of milk used. Put the potatoes into the hot milk with the butter ball on top. Keep heat low to avoid boiling over and cook until the potatoes are tender. Then stir the butter-flour mixture through the milk to thicken it, add salt and other seasonings as desired.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 6 1948

To all counties

SPRAYING WILL
CONTROL FLIES

Flies need not make your hours in the barn miserable. They can be controlled by spraying the barn and the cattle with DDT, says County Agent _____.

Recent studies conducted by the University of Minnesota and other institutions indicate that spraying will help keep up production in dairy cattle and make for faster gains in beef. For example, one study showed that controlling flies gave an additional 50 pounds of gain on steers on pasture.

W. E. Morris, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, recommends using DDT emulsion or wettable powder in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution. This solution can be made by dissolving 4 pounds of wettable 50 per cent DDT powder in 10 gallons of water.

Spray the ceiling and other places in the barn where the flies are likely to light thoroughly enough so the solution drips somewhat. Also cover breeding places, such as manure piles, with DDT.

Spray cattle with a slightly weaker or even same strength solution. Use the wettable powder only in the cattle solution being sure to wet the animals thoroughly.

Any spray pump can be used but a coarse nozzle is necessary to avoid clogging with DDT.

The barn spray will last nearly two months but the cattle spray will need to be repeated every few weeks, Morris adds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 6 1948

To all counties

4-H'ERS TO TAKE
LEAD IN RIDDING
FARMS OF HAZARDS

_____ County 4-H club members and adult leaders were urged today to take the lead in a program to prevent accidents and save lives on _____ County farms and homes.

If each club member will make it his own responsibility to eliminate ten danger spots on his farm home, accident losses can be cut close to zero, County Agent _____ believes.

The danger of accidents is greater than we think, _____ says. If history repeats itself, one out of every four farms in _____ County will be the scene of a disabling accident in the next 12 months.

With odds that high against local farm residents, 4-H club members can do a real and important job in eliminating hazards and saving lives.

Danger spots are obvious on nearly every farm. By making every farm as clean and as neat as possible many of these spots can be eliminated. The result will be safer living and more pleasant surroundings.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, has also urged club members to do their part in eliminating danger spots during July and in observing National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31.

In a special letter to all _____ County adult leaders, he declared, "No group is in a better position to carry out an active program of accident prevention on farms and in homes than 4-H club members. Club members have already done much to make homes and farms safer and they can do even more this year by systematically eliminating danger spots.

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Immediate Release

The weed control field day held today (Wednesday, July 7) at Waseca opened a series of eight special field days being held at University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment stations throughout the state during the next month.

The days give farmers a chance to check experimental work being conducted by the University on field plots throughout the state. Two kinds of field days have been set up this year, according to T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations for the experiment station.

One is the regular annual days or open-houses held by each station during July. These days enable farmers to compare yields of new with old grain varieties and to follow other experiments being conducted at the stations. University staff members are on hand to tell about the latest developments in the various studies being conducted.

The first field day will be held at Morris, July 8. Others will follow at Waseca, July 13; Crookston, July 15; Grand Rapids, July 23; and Duluth, August 14.

In addition this year, three weed control field days are being jointly sponsored by the University and the "Farmer" magazine. Besides the Waseca event, weed control demonstrations will be held at Morris, July 9 and Crookston, July 12. The effect of several different chemicals was shown on 28 one-fourth acre plots at Waseca and will be exhibited on 52 plots at Morris and 60 plots at Crookston at these events.

A38685-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 6, 1948

Immediate Release

The next few days will be critical ones in the fight against the European corn borer in Minnesota. The recent hot spell has stepped up borer moth activity and egg laying.

Surveys made by the state entomologist's office now indicate that the peak period for egg laying will fall about from July 8 to July 12. The amount of egg laying during this time will largely determine the extent of spraying and dusting in the state.

Because the critical period is here, farmers should check their corn fields immediately for signs of egg masses on the undersides of corn leaves, says A. W. Buzicky associate state entomologist at University Farm. Checking should continue every day for the next two weeks.

If 35 to 40 egg masses are found per 100 field corn plants or 25 masses per 100 sweet corn plants, insecticide application will pay, Buzicky says. Spraying should be timed to take place about 5 to 7 days after the heavy egg laying in field corn.

Corn borer egg counts made during the past week show that no single area in southeastern and southern Minnesota has a significantly higher egg count than other areas. The highest egg count recorded thus far this year is 84 per 100 stalks in Blue Earth county.

Egg counts probably will go much higher during the heavy egg-laying period during the next week.

The more advanced fields have thus far been more heavily hit than less mature fields, Buzicky declares. Eggs have already been laid and hatched on many of these fields. As a result many corn leaves are showing a shot hole condition.

On many of these fields spraying cannot be delayed much longer because corn will be too high to treat with ground equipment. If the count stands close to 35 to 40 plants per 100 on these advanced fields, apply insecticides immediately. If corn is too high, airplanes may be used for spraying or dusting.

A38685-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1948

Immediate Release

If your carrot tops have many small young leaves which appear to be undersized and are yellowish or reddish in color, you probably have a case of carrot yellows on your hands.

Carrot yellows, A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, explained today, is a virus disease transmitted by a species of leafhopper which spends the winter in weeds and in spring and summer moves to carrots. In addition to the bushy, yellowish tops, carrot yellows shows up in woolly, undersized roots. Yellows-infected carrots are hard and have an off-flavor characterized as a bitter taste with an astringent effect which clings to the mouth for some time.

As soon as the disease is noticed, infected plants should be pulled and destroyed, Dr. Granovsky said. If they are not destroyed, leafhoppers may feed on these carrots and transmit the disease to others.

Best way to prevent carrot yellows and to control leafhoppers is to dust carrots with 5 per cent DDT or spray with DDT, using 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls of 50 per cent DDT wettable powder. Dusting or spraying should begin at once, Dr. Granovsky advised, and should be repeated at intervals of about 10 to 14 days. Weedy edges around the carrot fields should be treated in the same way.

A38686-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1948

Immediate Release

Currants will reach the peak of supply this week in the Twin City area, Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, reported today. A good crop of currants this year makes supplies plentiful. Locally grown gooseberries are also available on the market now.

Homemakers who are planning to make currant jelly can increase the amount of finished product by using the double extraction method, according to Ina Rowe, University extension nutritionist. Her suggestion is to heat currants in a pan with a small amount of water until the juices run freely. After draining the juice, return the pulp to the kettle, mix with about an equal amount of water and boil up again. Strain the juice through a jelly bag and combine the juice from the two extractions to get more jelly. Then make the jelly as usual. The juice from the second extraction is weaker in flavor but it is rich in pectin. When combined with juice from the first extraction, the flavor will be as tart as desired.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1948

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1948

Immediate Release

Much of the guesswork in planting trees, shrubs and woody vines in Minnesota may be eliminated as a result of a survey being made by two University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension specialists.

L. C. Snyder, horticulturist, and Raymond Wood, forester, have mailed over 600 questionnaires to county agents, foresters, nurserymen and garden clubs to check how well varieties of plants grow in different parts of the state.

When the results of the survey are complete, the specialists will set up adaptability zones for different varieties of trees, shrubs and vines similar to the zones already set up for fruits. This list will then be a guide to both nurserymen and the general public in purchasing plants best adapted to their own locality.

The degree of hardiness, ability to grow in shade, soil requirements, alkali tolerance and drouth resistance will all be considered in the study, Snyder and Wood say.

Preliminary results are expected to be ready for the next planting season.

A38688-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1948

Immediate Release

Enrollment in 4-H clubs in Minnesota has now reached a new record high of 49,884 members, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. Previous top was 49,516 in 1947.

Since enrollments are still open for the year, total membership is expected to pass the 50,000 mark and come close to the 52,000 goal set last October.

Dakota county had one of the largest relative increases in enrollment during the year, jumping from 704 to 905 members. Four-H work in Dakota county is under the direction of County Agent Clarence Quie. Olmsted county also showed a large increase from 753 to 911 members.

St. Louis county continues to have the largest enrollment in the state with 2761 members. Two other counties, Ramsey and Stearns, also have more than 1,000 members each.

"The increased enrollment is largely the result of the splendid efforts made by local adult leaders," Kittleson declares. "These leaders have again shown their willingness to give freely of their time and effort to help young rural people make 4-H club work successful."

The efforts of these 4,000 leaders, along with county agricultural, 4-H club and home demonstration agents, made it possible for 33 counties to exceed both their 1948 goal and their 1947 enrollment.

Counties included in this group are: Meeker, West Ottertail, East Polk, Pope, Renville, Roseau, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, Beltrami, Benton, Dakota, Hennepin, Hubbard, Isanti, Lake, Ramsey, St. Louis, Scott, Washington, Dodge, Houston, Jackson, Lyon, Martin, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Olmsted, Steele and Waseca.

A38689-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 13 1948

To all counties

U RECOMMENDS
SQUARE HOUSE
FOR POULTRY

The housing shortage is just as much a problem to _____ County poultry as it is to the human population, County Agent _____ declared today. He sees some solution to the problem, however, in a recent publication on poultry housing at the University of Minnesota.

The average Minnesota flock of about 200 birds can be comfortably accommodated in the 24- by 24-foot straw loft house. Allowing 3 square feet per bird for Leghorns and 4 square feet for heavier breeds, the house can be enlarged for larger flocks by building it longer.

"Building a poultry house is expensive and it is difficult to correct mistakes after the building is up," _____ cautions. Flock owners should consider carefully how the needs of their farm can best be met.

Considering all of these needs, University experts find that a wide house best fills the bill. "The more nearly square the house can be," they say, "the more it conserves building materials and heat." The house need be only high enough to permit the operator to work comfortably.

In choosing a roof for the poultry house, the owner should consider particularly the type of ventilation to be used. The recommended straw loft house will need a gable roof to allow ample circulation of air above the straw.

Since hens respond best to feed and care when temperatures remain fairly uniform, insulation is the cheapest way to provide ideal conditions.

The recommendations for proper poultry housing appear in Extension Bulletin 121, "Poultry Housing," recently revised by Cora Cooke, Minnesota Agricultural Extension specialist. Copies are available at the county agent's office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 13 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

DDT WILL RID
HOUSE OF FLIES

When houseflies become a pest during late summer months, one of the most effective ways to get rid of them is to use DDT. According to A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, the advantage of DDT is that for about two months it will continue to kill flies resting on surfaces which have been sprayed.

Use a 5 per cent oil solution or emulsion on places in the house where flies usually rest, such as hanging light fixtures, drop cords, door and window frames, Dr. Hodson advises _____ county homemakers. Also spray walls and ceilings thoroughly in the kitchen, pantry, dining room and back porch, where food odors attract flies. Spray until the surface is wet, but not until droplets begin to run.

Spraying outside surfaces such as window and door screens and areas around doors will help to keep the inside of the house fairly free of flies, too. It is also a good idea to treat garbage cans and the walls against which they stand. These outdoor areas may need to be treated every two or three weeks during summer. Wettable powders may be used for spraying outdoors.

Since the oil solution of DDT will burn plants, Dr. Hodson warns against using it where it will fall on plants in window boxes or gardens. He offers these added precautions in using DDT: (1) Don't spray oil solutions near fires; (2) Never let sprays fall on eating utensils or food; (3) Never use oil solutions on animals; (4) When applying DDT, remove fish and pets from the room and cover plants; (5) Wash exposed skin with warm soapy water after using DDT; (6) Avoid excessive inhalation of dusts and sprays.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 13, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

GOOD QUALITY IN
FROZEN FOODS MEANS
CAREFUL HANDLING

The way beans are handled as they are prepared for freezing has an important effect on eating quality. Some people report very favorably on their frozen beans, while other complain that this frozen vegetable comes to the table tough and tasteless.

For good eating quality in frozen beans, the rule is to pick the beans as soon as the dew is off the vines and then prepare them promptly, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Harvest beans while they are tender, before the strings get tough.

Beans may be cut crosswise in one-inch lengths or smaller, or they may be "Frenched" or shredded lengthwise. When cut lengthwise they cook more quickly and more of the flavorful "meaty" portion is exposed, with less of the tough skin. To shred beans, lay them on a cutting board and cut into three or four strips with a sharp knife.

After washing and cutting, scald for $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in boiling water. For scalding, a large kettle with a cover and a wire basket or large loose cheesecloth bag are required. Put four quarts of water in the kettle, bring water to a rolling boil, place one pound of beans in the basket and submerge in the boiling water. Keep the beans under the water during the scalding process and leave the cover on the kettle. A piece of cheesecloth tied over the top of the basket will keep the vegetables from floating out. Scalding time must be counted exactly from the second the vegetable is immersed in the boiling water.

After scalding, the beans should be put immediately into ice cold or cold running water to prevent further cooking and loss of quality. When the center of the vegetable is cool to the tongue, it is ready to pack. Test several pieces by biting into them. Drain the beans, pack in containers made especially for frozen foods and freeze as soon as possible. About 3 to 4 pounds of fresh food can be safely frozen per cubic feet of home freezer in one day.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 13 1948

To all counties

DANGER TIME
AHEAD AGENT
TELLS FARMERS

Harvest time threatens to be one of the most dangerous times of the year on _____ county farms, says county agent _____.

Every farmer, of course, will be rushing in the race against weather during harvest and will be tempted to take short cuts in safety. All of this is dangerous because it leads to serious, disabling accidents.

Harvesting machinery with its high speed shafting, belts and gears together with its cutting mechanism is always a threat, _____ says.

The first step in reducing harvest accidents is to put the machines in good shape before harvest begins. The National Safety Council suggests these other precautions be taken once the harvest has begun:

1. Don't wear ragged, floppy clothing which catches easily in moving machine parts.
2. Stop all machinery completely before adjusting or unclogging.
3. Always keep safety guards and shields in place while the machinery is running.
4. Operate machines at reasonable speed, start smoothly and take corners slowly.
5. Avoid driving too close to the edge of ditches or embankments.
6. Don't jump off the machine before it stops.
7. Don't risk the lives of your children by allowing them around the machines.

As much as they would like to ride with "Dad" during harvest, protect them with a firm "no".

Harvest season this year, as in the past, coincides closely with National Farm Safety Week, July 25-August 1. Farm safety week was set at this time because it was realized that the need for safety is at its highest points during harvesting.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1948

Immediate Release

Cabbages, rutabagas and related plants in gardens throughout the state are being attacked by several species of caterpillars which do the same type of damage, A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota reported today. The caterpillars are also destructive to all cole crops, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower and broccoli.

Control recommended by Dr. Granovsky is dusting foliage lightly with 3 or 5 per cent DDT dust. However, he warned against using DDT on edible portions of cauliflower, broccoli and Brussels sprouts. On these vegetables the caterpillars can be controlled with rotenone. If necessary, for successful control, apply a second treatment about three weeks after the first application.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1948

Immediate Release

A tip to prospective "career girls" came today from Evelyn Morrow, district Home Demonstration supervisor of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Miss Morrow, national chairman of recruitment for the Extension Department of the American Home Economics Association, points to home demonstration work as a most promising career for girls.

In new Extension Pamphlet 161, "A Career for You in Home Demonstration," Miss Morrow has outlined for girls the qualifications, duties, and satisfactions of home demonstration work.

By a series of pictures, the pamphlet follows one home agent through her busy week: a radio program, an office conference, a home visit, several youth meetings, and a call on a local merchant.

"The Home Agent has many satisfactions," Miss Morrow says. "She has the chance to exercise her initiative, originality, and leadership and she has unsurpassed opportunities for self-development and continuous professional improvement."

The first prerequisite for this work, Miss Morrow continued, is a college degree, specifically a degree in home economics. The home agent should also have a rural background, or an interest in country people.

Any girl interested in this work should talk to her County Extension Agents, her home economics teacher, or to the State Home Demonstration leader at the University of Minnesota at University Farm. Copies of Pamphlet 161 can be obtained from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A-38692-LG

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1948

Immediate Release

Many excellent crops of alsike clover in Minnesota may suffer a markdown in price unless steps are taken to eliminate sweet clover in them.

Farmers wishing to produce top quality alsike and other small seeds should cut or pull out the sweet clover plants along with catchfly, cockle and other important weeds before harvesting.

Reports received by the state weed control and seed office at University Farm indicate that many of the good fields of alsike and other small seeded crops in Minnesota are heavily infested with sweet clover.

Some of this sweet clover is showing up where none has appeared for years. If the sweet clover is allowed to be harvested, it will lower the quality and price of the alsike. Frequently sweet clover is so small that it is difficult or impossible to clean out other seeds.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1948

Immediate Release

Spraying or dusting for corn borer control must be done within the next week in most parts of Minnesota to be effective.

In making his weekly report on corn borer development, A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist at University Farm, points out that damage has been found throughout southern Minnesota.

The majority of the borers are still small and can be controlled with DDT or Ryania. Once the borer reaches one third to one half inch in length and the corn shoots tassel, chemical control is not justified. This point will be reached in many fields next week, Buzicky believes. At the same time many fields are already too high to spray or dust with ordinary ground equipment. In these fields sprayers or dusters mounted on detasseling rigs or other high clearance machines or airplanes will have to be used.

If one out of three stalks have either leaves with a shot-hole condition or egg masses, spraying will still pay.

The emergence of corn borer moths is over for all practical purposes, Buzicky has found. As a result egg laying will be falling off this week and will be over in most areas by July 20.

Egg counts in southern Minnesota have also fallen during the past week. The highest count, 40 masses per 100 plants, was found in Goodhue county. In the southeastern counties the count ran 8 to 15 masses per 100 plants; in the south central counties 2 to 12; and in the western two tiers of counties adjacent to the South Dakota border, 0 to 2. In the group of counties north of the Minnesota river up to Meeker county the count was 4 to 15 masses per 100 plants.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1948

Immediate Release

The Minnesota Beekeepers' association will hold its annual summer meeting jointly with the North Dakota Beekeepers' association at Detroit Lakes, July 22-23.

The meeting will be the last of a series that included Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota and Minnesota. Several beekeepers have attended all meetings to become familiar with the problems of the industry this year.

Speakers at the Detroit Lakes meeting will include E. C. Bessonnet, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, president of the American Bee Breeders' association; M. J. Deyell, editor, "Gleanings in Bee Culture", Medina, Iowa; Glenn O. Jones, Atlantic, Iowa, secretary, National Federation of Beekeepers' associations; and Jere Frazer, Sioux City, Iowa, manufacturer.

One of the principal topics of discussion at the meeting will be prices and marketing of the 1948 crop.

"At no time in recent years has our market been in such a serious condition as now, flooded with several million pounds of 1947 honey," says Clarence Langley, Red Wing, president of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association. "This fact makes price and marketing discussions especially important at the meeting."

"This meeting is every beekeeper's opportunity to get a picture of 1948 prices," Langley declares.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1948

Immediate Release

Four-H club members throughout the state are rolling up their shirt sleeves and joining in the drive to make their homes and farms safer places to live. Close to 50,000 young farm boys and girls have pledged their help in a drive to eliminate ten hazards on every Minnesota farm, says A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Club members realize that unless they make every possible effort to eliminate danger spots on their farms, one out of every four farms in Minnesota will be the scene of a disabling accident. Kittleson reports that Minnesota's 2000 4-H clubs are holding safety meetings, presenting safety demonstrations, preparing safety posters and safety window displays and working with their local safety council in promoting an all-round safety program.

"No group is in a better position to carry out an active program of accident prevention on farms and in homes than 4-H Club members," Kittleson says. "Safety activities have long been an important part of the 4-H club program and this year we again hope to see evidence that these activities have paid in fewer injuries and deaths as a result of farm accidents."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1948

Immediate Release

Ray Hastings, executive secretary, All American selection, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, will be the featured speaker at the eighth annual Rose Growers' day to be held at University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, Thursday, July 22. Hastings will speak on "Roses of the Future" at the evening dinner of Rose Growers at the St. Paul Campus cafeteria.

Other speakers on the evening program include Charles Doell, Superintendent, Minneapolis Park Department, who will discuss "Roses Can Be Grown Here" and B. H. Ritter, publisher, St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

The Rose Growers' day program will begin with a meeting of the Minnesota Rose Society in the Administration building auditorium at 9:00 a.m. Speakers on the morning program following the meeting include Walter Nelson, superintendent of parks, Virginia, "Raising Roses on the Iron Range;" Benjamin Dunn, director, Mayo Horticultural Foundation, Rochester, "Propagating Roses;" and Hastings.

During the afternoon the rose growers will make a tour of rose gardens in the Twin Cities. Several private gardens will be visited along with the municipal rose garden at Lake Harriet, Minneapolis; the All American Rose Selection test garden; the American Rose Society test garden; and the Minnesota Rose Society test garden.

A representative of every garden club in Minnesota is expected to have at least one delegate at this day. Anyone interested in growing roses is invited to attend. Full details of the program may be obtained by writing the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3897-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1948

Immediate Release

Gardeners who expect to carry over their June-bearing strawberry patch were reminded today to get busy renovating it as soon as the last berries are harvested, to assure a crop next year.

First step in the renovating job, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, is to remove all coarse mulch material and mow the plants and weeds to the ground with a scythe or mower. Rake leaves and mulch into piles and burn to eliminate insect and disease pests.

Next, cultivate or plow between the rows, leaving a narrow band of plants about eight inches wide. Hoe the weeds and the old plants from this narrow strip, leaving only strong runner plants. Work fertilizer into the soil on either side of the row, using about 1 pound of a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen for each 25 feet of row. A thorough watering will speed new growth when the weather is dry.

In summer care of raspberries, Dr. Snyder stressed the importance of clean cultivation. Failure to cultivate allows sprouts to spring up all over the patch to compete with parent plants for moisture, minerals and sunlight. He warned that permitting these sucker plants to thrive will result in small, inferior raspberries and will encourage insects and diseases in the patch.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1948

Immediate Release

There is little hope that those evergreens which are still completely brown from last winter's damages will ever recover, reports Clyde M. Christensen, associate professor of Plant Pathology, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota.

If the twigs of these trees were still alive, they would have sent out green shoots by now, Christensen explains. These evergreens which have shown signs of life will probably recover very slowly.

Christensen points out that hardwood trees whose leaves are now suddenly wilting are also the victims of winter killing. Injury was done to the inner bark and growing cambium of the larger branches and trunk, so this spring the buds had only enough sap from the branches to sprout and form leaves.

"When they couldn't get additional food from the dead parts below," says Christensen, "they suddenly wilted."

Although this year has been too dry for the leaf blight that normally attacks young oak leaves about this time, the oak wilt is definitely present. This fungus disease invades the vessels of the outer trunk and grows through the tree from top to bottom, producing poisons that kill the tree.

Christensen advises that trees infected with this wilt should be cut down immediately, to prevent spreading the disease to other trees. Cutting off an infected branch will not save the tree, as when the wilt is present in one branch, it is usually present in the whole tree.

Persons desiring a diagnosis of diseased trees should send affected branches and leaves to the Plant Pathology Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. Unless information on the age, location and type of the diseased tree is sent with the samples, however, an effective analysis cannot be made.

A3899-DG

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

Detroit Lakes will buzz this Thursday and Friday (July 22-23) when Minnesota beekeepers gather there to discuss the future of their industry.

One of the major topics scheduled for this joint meeting of the Minnesota and North Dakota Beekeepers' associations will be honey prices.

"With only an average crop in sight and with some old honey still on the market, prices are likely to remain at their present prewar level," according to C. D. Floyd, state apiarist at University Farm.

Another highlight of the Detroit Lakes meeting will be the visit of a Canadian delegation. This group will bring Minnesota beekeepers a picture of the honey marketing situation across the border.

Another Canadian and prominent extension apiarist, E. C. Martin, Winnepeg, will be on hand to discuss wintering of bees. The subject is an especially timely one, Floyd declares, because Minnesota apiarists suffered heavy winter losses last year.

Other speakers and topics scheduled for the two-day conclave include:

J. A. Munroe, North Dakota state entomologist, "Recent Research in North Dakota."

E. C. Bessonnet, president of the American Bee Breeders' association, "Prospects of Better Bees at Lower Prices for 1949."

M. J. Deyell, editor, Gleanings in Bee Culture, "New Methods of Honey Marketing to Meet Modern Competition."

One of the features of the meeting will be the annual fun fest Thursday evening, July 22. Beekeepers and their families join in this special event.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1948

Immediate Release

The cost of school lunches for Minnesota school children will not match the rising price level of food during the coming year in many communities. These are the communities where 4-H clubs, farm bureau organizations and other civic groups sponsor food preservation projects for their school lunch program, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Many such groups, including Parent-Teachers' associations, are already taking steps to hold back the cost on rising food prices. They are joining in a move to preserve plentiful fruits and vegetables this summer for use at school next fall and winter.

A total of 1075 had lunch programs last year and more than half of them benefited from a food preservation project of some kind.

Sponsors of similar food preservation projects are being recruited again this year in connection with National Food Preservation Week, July 19-24. The purpose of this week is to stress preservation of a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables by freezing, canning, drying or other means.

Food for such projects can be obtained from a number of sources, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Some schools manage their own garden and provide their own food. Many home gardeners donate surplus items from their gardens.

Another good source of food is the Department of Agriculture itself which supplies certain foods purchased under price support operations. These foods are furnished without charge in communities for school lunch preservation work.

Detailed instructions may be obtained for all phases of a food preservation project for school lunches from the county superintendent of schools or by writing to the Food Distribution, Programs Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois.

A-3901-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1948

Immediate Release

Americans and Europeans should be sitting down to fuller tables during the coming year than they have been able to do for some time. That reassuring statement was made today by W. H. Dankers, agricultural extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Dankers points out, however, that all our food problems are not over by any means.

The United States has gone through two gloomy periods when crop prospects were poor. Both times the whole situation definitely turned better.

Last fall the winter wheat area was dry. Good late rains enabled the wheat crop to catch up. Now crop reports indicate that the United States wheat crop, estimated 1,117 million bushels for 1948, will be only slightly below the 1946 and 1947 records.

The drouth last spring and early June also threatened crops in the middle west. However, rain gave a definite boost to the small grain, corn and second hay crops. Corn is well ahead of last year. Small grain looks good in most areas, Dankers said.

Another favorable turn in the food situation is the good condition of crops all over Europe. European crops had recovered substantially by 1946 but were seriously set back in 1947 by drouth. Now, apparently Europe may harvest a crop in 1948 larger than the 1946 crop. It will, however, still be considerably below the average prewar production. At the same time, population has increased materially.

On the less encouraging side of the picture, Dankers points out that the shortage of feed last summer and fall and early in 1948 forced many farmers to sell off cattle and raise fewer hogs, turkeys and chickens. If, as it seems, a good crop is forthcoming in 1948, there may be more feed per head of livestock and poultry. Less livestock will mean less meat and continued high prices for consumers.

The United States' job of helping to feed Europe should be much easier in 1948-1949 than it was in 1947-1948 if the 1948 crop materializes, Dankers adds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 20 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

MAKE HOME SAFER
BY REDUCING HAZARDS

Cluttered stairways and broken steps are responsible for many of the falls that cause more than a third of all farm home accident deaths. Surveys by the National Safety Council show that burns run a close second to falls as a cause of accidents in the farm home.

Pointing out that women have a definite responsibility in reducing home accidents, Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____ today called on _____ county homemakers to do their part in observing National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31, by eliminating at least 10 hazards which cause fatal falls and burns in the home. She (he) urged that safety in the home be made a family affair not only this week but during every week of the year.

The following ten suggestions are only a few of those which should be followed to make the home safer for every member of the family:

1. Keep stairways clear of boxes, mops, brooms, tools and toys.
2. Have all stairways adequately lighted.
3. Provide at least one strong handrail for each staircase.
4. Provide safety gates at the head of steps to protect children.
5. Use a safe step ladder instead of a chair for climbing.
6. Keep steps, porches and stairways in good repair.
7. Tack down small rugs or make them skid-proof.
8. Start fires safely, without use of the kerosene can.
9. Turn handles of cooking utensils on the stove toward the back of the stove.
10. Keep matches out of children's reach.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 20, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

USE ASCORBIC ACID
TO PREVENT BROWNING
IN FROZEN PEACHES

Frozen peaches need not turn brown in storage or in thawing if proper precautions are taken.

According to J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, adding ascorbic acid to the sugar syrup in which the fruit is packed for freezing is one of the most effective ways to retard darkening of peaches, apricots and cherries. It will also help to preserve their natural flavor.

Crystalline ascorbic acid may be obtained by ordering a 25- or 50-gram bottle from a druggist. A 25-gram bottle will be enough to pack six or seven 16-pound crates of peaches. Arrangements should be made immediately to obtain the ascorbic acid so the local retailer will have time to order supplies. If commercial ascorbic acid preparations are used, manufacturer's directions should be followed.

Bing cherries and J. H. Hale and Elberta peaches are the best varieties for freezing. Fruit should be slightly riper than would be used for canning, Winter says. He suggests removing the pits from sweet cherries, first chilling them in ice water. Loosen skins of peaches and apricots by dipping two or three peaches or six apricots at a time into boiling water for 15 to 30 seconds, then cooling quickly in ice-cold water. Peel, halve and remove the pits and pack halves or slices directly into the prepared syrup, working as quickly as possible.

To prepare the syrup, add $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 cups of sugar to a quart of water for peaches and apricots, stirring until the sugar is completely dissolved. This amount of syrup will be enough for about eight pint containers. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of ascorbic acid with about $\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoonful of the syrup and add to the remainder of the syrup, mixing thoroughly but being careful not to beat in air.

For cherries, use 2 cups of sugar per quart of water. To give them a slightly tart flavor, Winter recommends adding 1 teaspoonful of citric acid or 4 teaspoonfuls of lemon juice in addition to the $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of ascorbic acid.

Plenty of syrup to cover the fruit in the container completely will help further to prevent browning, Winter says. A generous wad of waxed locker paper placed under the cover will hold down the top slices.

When ascorbic acid is not available, Winter has found that best results are obtained by packing peaches and apricots in glass jars, using more sugar - 4 cups of sugar per quart of water. Covers of the glass jars may be screwed on loosely until after the fruit is frozen, then tightly sealed unless otherwise instructed by the manufacturer.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 20 1948

To all counties

MOVE PULLETS
TO THEIR WINTER
QUARTERS SOON

As summer moves into August there comes the problem of taking care of pullets that are starting to lay, according to County Agent _____.

In order to get best production from pullets now and during the fall, they should be moved into winter quarters as soon as they start to lay.

However, on many farms the best of the old hens are still laying—and laying the large eggs that will bring a premium for the next two or three months. Disposing of these old hens to make room for the pullets would mean the loss of considerable income.

One way to avert this, according to Cora Cooke, University of Minnesota agricultural extension poultry specialist, is to move the hens into temporary quarters until they finish their laying for the year.

Under continued good feeding, hens can be safely moved into such quarters. Wire range shelters vacated by the pullets make excellent quarters for the hens. Otherwise it is possible to use brooder houses or even some unused space in the barn or hog house.

Such shifting of pullets and hens will make possible full production by both, Miss Cooke declares.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1948

Immediate Release

A. J. Schwantes, chief of the University of Minnesota agricultural engineering division, will make his first official appearance as new president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at the annual meeting of the North Atlantic section of the association at Guelph, Ontario, September 8-10.

Schwantes, who was elected to the new office recently, will speak on "Recent Influences of Engineering on Agricultural Practices and Modes of Living."

The new president of the society has been a member of the University of Minnesota staff since 1921. A native of Kewanee, Wisconsin, Schwantes studied at both the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota.

In 1931 he was named head of the farm power and machinery section of the division of agricultural engineering and in 1940 he was advanced to the position of chief of the division. In 1940 he also served as chief of the American Society for Engineering Education.

Before his election as president of the society, Schwantes served as chairman of the college division of the group.

Schwantes is the author of more than 50 popular and technical bulletins and papers on various phases of agricultural engineering. These include bulletins on land clearing, use of the combine and tractor, tractor use costs, and use of power machinery in Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1948

Immediate Release

The Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 hogs would be well received by meat dealers and the consuming public in England, J. B. Swain, London meat wholesaler, declared today.

Swain, who is visiting with Dr. L. M. Winters, University of Minnesota animal husbandman, says that the English market is looking for hogs with good hams, long bodies, light shoulders and a lot of meat. The Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 would meet this requirement.

Since most of the meat imported in the British Isles comes from Australia, Argentina and several other South American countries, Swain says that he plans to recommend that these countries start breeding herds of the Minnesota breeds.

The British market prefers meat from what they call the large white hog or the Yorkshire. Since this hog is white it would blister in warmer climates. As a result the nations that export to Britain are not able to fill her needs as well as they might with a hog such as the No. 1. Because it is colored, the No. 1 could be grown in these areas.

Swain has served for 25 years on a committee at Cambridge University developing a special scoring system for hogs. This system involves weighing and measuring different parts of the hog carcass, considering consumer needs, after it has been slaughtered. This system differs from the American system of judging on the hoof.

The Minnesota No. 1 would stand up very well in the competition based on this system, the English wholesaler believes.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1948

Immediate Release

Professor Ewert Aberg, Royal Agricultural College, Uppsala, Sweden, will deliver four special lectures on crop production and weed control research in Sweden, July 27 and 28, in the Agronomy Seminar room on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The phenomenal increase in the use of chemicals in Minnesota will make Dr. Aberg's discussion on chemical weed control especially significant, agronomists at University Farm believe.

Dr. Aberg has been studying the use of chemicals in Russia, Germany and England as well as in his native Sweden for the past few years. In addition he conducted research with barley at Iowa State College as a graduate student and continued these studies at Uppsala.

Dr. Aberg's scheduled lectures are as follows: . . .

"Crop Production Problems in Sweden", 9:30 a.m., July 27.

"Crop Breeding in Sweden", 1:30 p.m., July 27.

"Weed Control", 9:30 a.m., July 28.

"Taxonomic and Phylogenetic Studies in Barley", 1:30 p.m.,
July 28.

The lectures are being sponsored by the University Department of Concerts and Lectures.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1948

Immediate Release

The purchasing power of Minnesota farm products has soared back to its January high after slumping last spring.

Minnesota farm products now can buy slightly more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as they could in the pre-war years, 1935-1939, according to W. C. Waite and K. E. Ogren, University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

The economists made this statement in their regular report in Minnesota Farm Business Notes published monthly on the St. Paul Campus of the University.

The index number of Minnesota farm prices for June was 303.5, they report. This compares with 100 for the pre-war years.

Prices received for Minnesota farm products rose 4 per cent from May to June. This brought prices to only slightly below their January record high.

Both purchasing power and farm prices have increased more in Minnesota than for the nation as a whole, the economists have found. The U. S. price index in June was 279.9 compared with 303 for Minnesota and the national farm purchasing power index hit 139.6 compared with Minnesota's 151.4.

In Minnesota crop and livestock prices declined 1 per cent while livestock prices increased 11 per cent. The largest increase, 16 per cent, was recorded in hog prices. Prices of cattle, calves, lambs and sheep all advanced above the record highs reached in May.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1948

Immediate Release

Over 18,000 farm people lost their lives in accidents last year and others lost enough time from injuries to produce over one-half of the nation's wheat crop.

This statement was made today by A. J. Schwantes, chief of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, who based his estimate on yearly averages computed by the National Safety Council.

This record of killing and crippling, he believes, can be cut close to zero if every farm family will cooperate in eliminating the two million hazards on Minnesota farms called for in the current safety drive to be climaxed by National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31.

Among the steps which can be taken by farm families to reduce the accident toll, Schwantes recommends these 10:

1. Repair all defective ladders and steps.
2. Remove all nails from loose boards.
3. Clean up yard of rubbish, garden tools, pitchforks.
4. Avoid storing loose materials overhead.
5. Store gasoline out-of-doors, underground or in an isolated building.
6. Clear stairways of brooms, mops, tools, toys.
7. Build one strong handrail for each stairs in the home.
8. Get rid of oil-saturated or paint rags.
9. Protect water tanks, cisterns, wells or pools hazardous to children.
10. Build a safe bull pen for the bull.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Monday, July 26

"Jumpy" egg prices in many parts of Minnesota are due to the irregular habits of Mrs. Hen herself.

The housewife uses eggs at a fairly regular rate throughout the year, but egg production is uneven. Production hits its peak in March, April and May and slumps to its lowest levels in September, October and November.

This seasonality in production requires heavy storage. The result is greater price fluctuation, says W. H. Dankers, University of Minnesota agricultural extension economist.

Minnesota hens, however, are becoming more steady in their producing habits. This is likely to continue to make price fluctuations less severe than in the past.

Production during the past few years has not been nearly as high in one month when compared with the rest of the year as it was a few years ago. At the same time production has not dropped as low in the fall as it once did.

The peak in egg production in Minnesota at one time definitely came in May. Now production is about equal in March, April and May. The low point of production in Minnesota remains in October, which is earlier than for the rest of the United States.

There is a limit as to how much an individual producer can do about this situation, Dankers says. Poultry is fitted in with several other farm enterprises so changes cannot always be made.

The individual producer, however, can obtain better returns for his egg production if he will avoid the seasonal production peaks and markets his eggs when supply is low.

Dankers made his report on egg production in the July 26 issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1948

TIMELY TIPS
Special to the FARMER

Late summer and early fall is a good time to drain that land that hasn't been producing at its full capacity. However, never install drain tile that does not meet the "standard quality" specification. The University of Minnesota, division of agricultural engineering, University Farm, will test drain tile free of charge for Minnesota farmers.--P. W. Manson.

Stop cultivating those new plantings of trees now. Further cultivation will stimulate growth at a time when the trees should be hardening and preparing for winter.--Raymond Wood.

With many pastures short at this time of the year, don't let your cows run down in flesh and production. Barn feeding hay and silage will make up the shortage of feed ordinarily furnished by pasture. With dairy products holding up well in price and a new crop of grain coming on good producers should be fed according to production.

The evergreens that are still brown from last winter's quick changes in temperatures are goners! However, the ones that are putting out green shoots probably will recover as good as ever.--C. M. Christensen.

When making your plans for using peat land, don't forget the need for fertilizer. Very little peat in Minnesota will produce a satisfactory crop without fertilizer. High-lime peats need both phosphate and potash. On the less common low-lime

(MORE)

peats, nitrogen phosphate and potash are needed.--C. O. Rost.

Fall rye seeded in August will make excellent fall and spring pasture for pigs.--H. G. Zavoral.

Hot August nights are hard on growing pullets unless they have plenty of room and a well-ventilated roosting place. Open shelter is ideal. However, if such a shelter is not available, the next best thing is to keep the brooder house as wide open as possible. A ventilator on the north side of the house will help greatly. Also cull out any fatrifty pullets to relieve the crowding.--Cora Cooke.

Inseminators for artificial breeding associations have learned that cows serviced soon after freshening are not good risks. Take the inseminator's advice if he advocates that breeding be held off at least 60 days.--F. A. Spurrell.

Why let mange eat into your hog profits? Spray pigs with benzine hexachloride to control these profit cutters.--H. G. Zavoral.

August should be planting time in the garden and for the lawn. A late crop of leaf lettuce, radish and spinach can be planted right now. At the same time, if your lawn is doing poorly, you can work it up for planting from Mid-August until September 10.--L. C. Snyder.

Muskmelons are ripe as soon as they separate readily from the stem. They should be harvested at this time.--D. C. Snyder.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Getting the most for money spent on food is one of the biggest problems confronting homemakers today.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota point out that it costs almost half again as much to feed a family today as it did two years ago, and many families are finding it hard to make the added outlays. For example, the family spending \$15 a week on food two years ago would now spend \$21 if it had the same kind of meals, an expenditure of around \$300 more.

Many homemakers have cut down their purchases of some foods, generally meat, which costs about eighty per cent more than it did two years ago. Cutting food bills by reducing purchases of some foods has in many cases been unwise, however, nutritionists say, because substitutions have been made which were inadequate nutritionally.

To help homemakers get the most for their food money and prepare well balanced meals, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a menu and recipe booklet called "Money-Saving Main Dishes." Menus and recipes in the booklet suggest ways of giving the family meals that are economical, appetizing and nutritionally adequate. The booklet shows how to reduce food bills, perhaps by as much as a third in meat alone, by using economy cuts, meat alternates and extenders.

"Money-Saving Main Dishes" may be obtained free from local county extension offices or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A-3909-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Housewives can look for sweeter sweet corn this summer, Ralph V. Backstrom, University of Minnesota extension economist in marketing, reported today.

According to Backstrom, many farmers will pick their corn in the morning and pack it in ice in the fields. It will then be shipped to the grocers and sold to the consumer while still on ice.

Because heat dissipates sugar and changes it to starch, this icing process will retain the corn's natural sweetness and assure sweeter corn for consumers, Backstrom explains.

Peak dates for sweet corn will begin August 1 as will those of peppers and cucumbers. Onions and tomatoes will reach their peak dates beginning August 15, while melons are expected to be at their best beginning August 25.

Backstrom warns buyers against buying melons that aren't ripe. Watermelons are ripe, he points out, if they peel easily when scratched with the fingernail.

Further information on peak dates and how to recognize quality in fresh fruits and vegetables can be found in Extension Pamphlet 97, "Best Buys in Fruits and Vegetables." Pamphlets can be obtained from county agents or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 27 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

COMBINE RIPE AND
UNDERRIPE FRUITS
TO GET BEST JELLY

It's soon time to get the glasses off the basement shelf and fill them with the family's favorite jellies.

To make a jelly that is clear and sparkling, flavorful, tender and firm, fruit acids, pectin and sugar must be in the proper proportions, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Too much sugar for the pectin will give a syrupy jelly, while too little sugar is responsible for toughness, inferior flavor and color.

Including both ripe and slightly underripe fruits for jelly is a good idea, according to Miss Rowe. Slightly underripe fruits contain the acid necessary to give the pectin its maximum strength, but ripe fruits have better flavor and color. Commercial pectin may be added when fruits are deficient in pectin or acid.

Here are Miss Rowe's suggestions on making jelly: After washing the fruit thoroughly, remove stems and blemishes but not skins and cores. Put the prepared fruit on to boil with enough water to start cooking and prevent sticking. After bringing the fruit slowly to the boiling point, cook only until the juices flow freely.

Next step is to put juice and pulp into a jelly bag which has been rinsed in water and let it drain for about half an hour or until the flow is reduced to a slow drip. Set the extracted juice in the refrigerator and put the pulp back into the kettle, adding enough water to float the pulp. A cup of water to a cup of pulp may be needed. Bring to the boiling point and strain as before. Combine the two extractions, measure the juice and boil down rapidly until about three-fourths of the juice remains. Then add sugar and continue to boil rapidly until the mixture gives a good jelly test.

Jelly can be tested by letting the juice run from the edge of a metal stirring spoon. When two drops run together and break away from the rim of the spoon, the jelly stage has been reached. Pour the jelly at once into prepared glasses.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 27 1948

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENT

COUNTY 4-H'ERS WIN
TRIPS TO STATE FAIR

_____ county will be represented at the Minnesota State Fair again this year by 4-H club boys and girls who have won county honors for various achievements. Club (County) Agent _____ announced today that _____ (number) 4-H members from _____ county will be given trips to the Fair to be held in St. Paul August 28-September 6. This county's delegation will leave _____ (date).

The winners who will compete with 4-H'ers from other counties for state honors, are: (Give names and club and tell on what basis each won trip to Fair and what activity each will participate in there.)

According to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, this year promises to be a big one in 4-H activity at the Fair.

Center of 4-H activities will be the 4-H building, where 4-H exhibits, demonstrations and special events will be held. County 4-H booths will portray club activities. There will also be exhibits by individual club members in clothing, canning, homemaking assistance, home furnishings and garden products. New this year will be the rural arts and crafts exhibit. In the barns, 4-H'ers will show livestock including exhibits of beef heifer, dairy, pig, sheep and poultry.

Besides exhibiting, 4-H boys and girls will also take part in demonstrations. Last year about 900 demonstrations were presented in the 4-H club building and as many are expected to be given this year.

Highlights of the week will be the annual health contest, climaxed by the crowning of a state health king and queen, and the naming of a state dress revue queen and her attendants following the dress revue.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 27 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

NEW FOLDER TELLS
HOW TO DO CANNING
IN PRESSURE SAUCEPAN

Accurate information on canning in the pressure saucepan is included in a newly revised publication just issued by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____ announced today. It is Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables", written by Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Instructions for canning with the pressure saucepan, including a timetable for processing nonacid vegetables by this method, are an important addition to the publication. Miss Blair points out that a pressure saucepan may be used for canning small amounts of vegetables if it is equipped with a pressure gauge or thermometer that allows pressure to be controlled accurately at 10 pounds. The saucepan must also be tall enough to hold pint jars on a rack with the cover locked in place.

In addition to the information on how to use a pressure saucepan for canning, Miss Blair gives pointers and timetables for canning fruits by the hot water bath method and nonacid vegetables in the pressure cooker. The advantages of pressure canning, Miss Blair says, are that it saves handling large quantities of hot water, shortens processing time, saves fuel and is more dependable.

Extension Folder 100 may be obtained from the county extension office.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Resignation of William A. Zenk, Winona, as supervisor for the Burns-Homer-Pleasant Soil Conservation district and appointment of C. P. Crawford, Winona, to fill the vacancy was announced today by P. E. Miller, chairman of the State Soil Conservation committee and director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Zenk has been a soil conservation supervisor for 10 years. Appointed in April, 1938, he was one of the two first soil conservation supervisors in Minnesota. Crawford is manager of the J. R. Watkins company farms where he has put soil conservation into practice for many years.

Results of the Freeborn county soil conservation district election were also announced by Miller. Elected as soil conservation supervisors were Koren Johnson, Hayward; George Hunte, Freeborn; and Henry Bjerke, Albert Lea. Supervisors previously appointed by the State Soil Conservation committee for the new district are Lewis M. Larson, Albert Lea and Emil Travland, Alden.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota is fast becoming a state of owner-operated farms, J. B. McNulty, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, declared today.

Tenancy in Minnesota has now slipped to its lowest point since 1910. In 1947, 24 per cent of the state's farms were operated by tenants.

McNulty points out that tenancy reached its high point during the early thirties. By 1935 nearly half of the farm land and over one-third of the farms were operated by renters.

The real trend away from tenancy began in 1940. Since then the number of tenant-operated farms has dropped 17,391.

Tenancy dropped the most in northwestern Minnesota along the North Dakota border, McNulty's study shows. The drop was greatest in Clay county where renter-operated farms fell from 44 to 21 per cent of the total in seven years.

Southwestern Minnesota showed the smallest drop in tenancy during the same years. Three counties, Jackson, Watonwan and Martin, actually showed an increase.

McNulty attributes the small drop and even the increase in this area to several causes. First, during the thirties, there was only a small increase in tenancy in this area. Second, many retiring farmers are retaining possession of their farms. Third, more partnerships including father-son partnerships with rental agreements are used in this area. Fourth, many farmers are probably holding their farms for investment purposes.

Farm tenancy is greatest in west central Minnesota where 49 per cent of all farms are tenant operated and lowest in the north central and northeastern part of the state where only 5 per cent are run by renters.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 28 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 4, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

Star Wonders

Perhaps I am past the age when holding hands under an August moon will send chills up and down my spine. Who knows? I haven't tried it for a long time. But when the lamps of the heavens are all brightly lit, they do seem so close and so friendly that it's a real thrill just to watch and to wonder.

Ever since man has left a record, the stars have been an important part of his folklore. The Greeks gave the stars names and personalities, weaving fabulous legends about them which are still a part of our most interesting literature. The Egyptians were leaders in the field of astronomy over 3000 years ago and the American Indians were familiar with the constellations, giving them the names of great heroes and fabricating fanciful "Once upon a time" stories around them.

The stars seem intimate, kindly and ever faithful, but so far they have defied even the most powerful telescopes to tell their plan or purpose. Any time a human being begins to feel inflated over his importance in this busy world, a little study of the universe will certainly cut him down to fit his hat and britches. We can't comprehend the size, power or organization of the millions of suns about us or understand the distances and balances implied in their ceaseless traveling. But it's fun to speculate.

Minnesota seems like a big lot of land and water from our worm's eye view, but it's only a dot on the surface of the earth. It's roughly 25,000 miles around our globe at the equator which is still a sizable jaunt, even for a jet plane, but that's too small a fraction to be noticeable compared with our sun—which is one of the smaller stars. About eight minutes after the earth spins us what we call eastward

and the "sun peeps over the horizon," the light from that blazing, boiling mass of energy reaches us, having traveled a mere 93 million miles. We're very close to it, comparatively. Some of the light we call stars started coming before Abraham was born and it has just arrived.

Sometimes in the harvest field, our sun seems too close for comfort. If we were a few million miles nearer, we'd all burn to a cinder. A little further away and we would freeze. What Power has held us "just right" for the last two thousand million years? Our earth is supposed to be a little chip broken from one of the sun's mountains by some cosmic accident. Why haven't any more such accidents happened to us?

The size of the earth, which looks so large, but hasn't room for all of the "nations" without fighting, has been compared to the Universe by James Jeans as "A millionth part of a grain of sand out of all the sea sand in the world." Are there other worlds where life exists? Who knows? The suns are too hot and most of the planets we know are too cold. Are there other planets just the right distance from their suns to be temperate? With all the uncountable billions of suns, such an "accident" might occur.

The Universe is too big for our little minds to comprehend, and yet we realize that every atom in it follows fixed laws of conduct and operation. It is all planned, so minutely that only our greatest scientists have begun to understand a few of the general principles, though all of us use these standard regulations daily as we eat, work, live, reproduce and die. At the same time, provision is made for flexibility which does not change the rules, but only uses them, to permit improvement in our personal well being.

No wonder we stand in awe as we ask of the stars, "What hath God wrought?" Where do we fit into the picture? We were put here for a purpose. Was it to blow ourselves and others into disintegrated atoms again, to be used over in furthering a plan, or do we have the possibility of doing something more useful?

We can't understand most of it, but we can grasp the idea that when we work with Nature's laws we prosper and find happiness. When we begin to feel so important that we try to set up our own code of selfishness as a new process for managing affairs even in our tiny spot on our millionth part of a grain of sand, it doesn't affect the light from Arcturus one whit.

We can only try to do our job as honestly, earnestly and effectively as we know how, trusting that when our time comes to leave, the Power that sees all and knows all will assign us to other duties commensurate with the ability we have developed.

—R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 28 1948

Observe Release Date
Wednesday, August 11, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca Minnesota

Feed That Pig

There was a story in the paper about a lady who kept three pigs for eight years, just because she couldn't bear to sell them. Her pets made a good yarn and the pictures attracted a lot of attention, but it's hardly likely that any great number of farm people will try to follow her example. Most of us keep pigs to sell or to eat, not for the sake of their companionship or their odor.

There's another story about the county agent who tried to persuade Rastus to feed his pigs better so they would be ready to butcher before they were two years old. Rastus' reply was, "What's time, to a hawg?" It's probably true that our pigs don't worry much about how long it takes them to get fat, but the farm manager who aims to make a profit on them figures that they eat expensive feed all of the time they are grunting around and he doesn't care for their company any longer than is necessary to earn top prices. He wants to "Raise 'em and give 'em a ride" as rapidly as possible.

There are at least three reasons why it is generally more profitable to get rid of a crop of shotes in six months or less. 1. After reaching a weight of about 225 pounds, a pig's efficiency slows up and it takes more pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of hog meat. Some pigs just won't gain fast enough to see the growth after reaching 300 to 400 pounds. It's like pouring sugar in a rat hole. The pig's appetite is good, but there are no returns to pay the expenses.

The second reason is the cost of maintenance. A pig uses up feed every time he breathes, walks, twitches a fly off his ear or even when he squeals. We want him to be just as lazy and as comfortable as possible so that he won't waste our grain exploring or looking for trouble. Eat, sleep and grow fat is our formula for pig profits, and the good manager does everything he knows how to keep his pigs happy. A

ton of hogs on the hoof eat a powerful lot of feed. The sooner they can move to market, the less drain there will be on the corn bin and the back of the man who fills the feeders and waterers. There's little sense in slopping a hog for seven months if six will do. Five is even better.

The third argument for a quick turnover is the shorter risk. It would be nice if we could afford to insure our pigs against disease and accidents, but most of us carry those hazards on our own books. So many things can happen! It isn't very common for a pig to break a leg or get badly cut in a fence, but it can be run over by a tractor or wagon and there go the profits! One of our neighbors had about 60 shotes walk away in a big truck one dark night when he was at a 4-H meeting! That's just one thing which might happen.

One bunch of pigs found an old paint pail and apparently several of them took turns in chewing at it. Call the rendering works! Young cockle burrs, too much salt, a sudden storm - all are risks the hog raiser must accept as part of the enterprise. Overheating, stray dogs, coyotes or bears sometimes take a toll from the herd.

Then there is the risk of disease. Every farmer watches for it and dreads it. Cholera can be pretty well controlled now, but flu, erysipelas or some other killer with a fancy name can sneak in over night and turn a healthy, frisky pen of porkers into puny, peaked, sick individuals, hunting for a place to die. It's no fun for anybody when the germs get going. Veterinary bills, medicine bills, work, worry, extra care and much trouble take the place of anticipated profit. So often I've seen occasions when hogs were kept a little too long and their owner lost his shirt.

This is only one side of the picture. There may be occasions when it has paid to keep hogs to heavy weights. No two farming operations are the same, but I have tried it several times, figuring what the hogs would have brought at 225 pounds and then what they did bring at heavier weights. In every case I can remember, the lighter shotes would have brought just about the same check and we could have saved the extra feed, labor and risk. Until we begin raising hogs for the fun of it, I'll try and cash the ham and chops just as soon as they reach top condition for market.

The packer usually pays premiums for what we have in least supply. Heavy hogs may be higher than lights sometimes, but by the time we have fed our lights to heavies, the market is apt to be reversed. I'm ready to follow Dad's advice, "Keep 'em coming, feed 'em fast and cash 'em quick before something happens."

--R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 28 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 18, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca Minnesota

Hurry Up Plowing

If someone knows of an implement which will "skin plow" the ground behind a binder or combine, will he please communicate with this puzzled person? I'd like to try a few experiments to see whether that would be one way of controlling fall weeds before they go to seed. Our ground is usually so dry and hard that a field cultivator won't penetrate and the blade that we "invented" to skim just under the surface folded up like Hedda's hair ribbon.

Perhaps weeds were placed on this earth to keep farmers from going to sleep on their farming operations. Perhaps they were designed as a counter-irritant to take our minds off of other troubles. They cut our yields, cause much unnecessary work and violate our aesthetic sense of beauty in fields, fence rows and roadsides. They have a place and purpose in Nature's scheme, even in addition to providing jobs for weed inspectors, but a good farmer likes to raise salable crops on his land, all neat and tidy without thistle patches, forests of marsh elder or oceans of pigeon grass.

Weed seeds will live in the ground indefinitely. The best way to kill them is to encourage sprouting and then smite them, root and stem! The sprouting is easy during the spring and summer when there is crop on the land or else we are too busy to do any weed smiting. When we cut grain, the pigeon grass and thistles look pretty well licked, but by the time the grain is threshed and we're ready to plow, they have managed to get in some good licks. The grass has produced hundreds of pounds of seed and the thistles have pumped a lot of sunshine into their deep storage roots ready to battle us again next summer.

It has seemed to me that if we could "skin" the ground just when the grain is cut, it would hold the weeds back until we could get the plows going. How can we do

it? Perhaps we could hook a sprayer on behind the binder and soak the weeds with 2,4-D or chlorate, but that would probably be more effective a week or two later. At that time we have the ground covered with shocks or winrowed grain or else we are so busy with other jobs that the sprayer stays in the shed.

Early fall is the prime time to kill weeds. They are busy setting seed or storing up pep for the spring campaign. Cutting the connection between roots and leaves hurts them most at this time. Then too the weather is hot and dry as a rule and it's harder for them to recover than in the spring when one little root gets under a bit of moist dirt and sets up housekeeping again just as though nothing had happened.

In school they taught us that fall-plowed ground should be left rough over winter so that the soil would freeze and thaw, thereby producing better texture. That may still be true, but we've had pretty good luck disking and dragging the fall plowing at once to coax a few million weeds to germinate. Then Jack Frost murders them in their youth. So far, I can't see that the soil texture has been greatly affected. The big trouble is to get the work done.

Land left reasonably smooth all winter is a good place for weeds to start in the spring. Then when we get around to work the ground, it's possible to destroy whole populations of the early growers before planting corn. The price of a good crop is a sound plan of operation and then carrying out the plan correctly and on time. Part of the plan must be weed control and so far no magic weed killer has been seen except in advertisements. It generally takes lots of gasoline run through a good tractor by a man who would rather be doing something else.

If our battle with weeds sounds bloodthirsty, please remember they have no blood. It's only sap. Further, they would starve the human population of the world in a couple of years if millions of farmers neglected their patient, persistent efforts to hold weeds in check. It's a fight, and a tough one. No holds are barred and right now is a good chance to win a round. Cut, spray, dig, burn or bury the weeds, but kill 'em!

--R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 28 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 25, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

The Flocks Gather

What mysterious voice gives the command which calls the birds to their fall mobilization? All spring and early summer they were scattered over meadow and woodland, hunting, building and protecting their nesting places. Now they have raised their young and taught them the essentials of bird lore according to the particular family they represent. During this period they were, with few exceptions, dyed-in-the-wool isolationists.

What causes them suddenly to become chummy with neighbors they would have pecked to pieces a month ago? By squads, platoons, companies, regiments, divisions and armies, they gather and gabble about the big adventure ahead. What do they say? Do old friends meet and regale the youngsters with big tales of former migrations? Do families stick together? What is their system of command? A hundred questions arise as we watch our feathered friends gather in their fall frolic.

It is obvious that their immediate objective is to eat, play and grow fat. Nesting and feeding the young must have brought many parents to a sad condition of underweight. Now they take advantage of summer's prodigious production of seed and insects to restore their reserves of fat and put wing muscles in top condition. They are practising and training too for the heavy job ahead. Starts, stops, stunts, take-offs, acrobatic flying - they put on an interesting show for those who pause to watch.

All summer blackbirds have been content with the wild seeds and bugs provided in the sloughs and groves. Now they acquire a taste for corn on the cob, with perhaps a corn borer per ear for dessert. Do they eat enough worms to pay for the corn they destroy? Opinion varies from the man who invites the chattering black legions to

come get his worms all the way to the conscientious farmer who greets them with a 12-gauge repeater. The squalling squadrons seem to prefer some fields to others. Is the difference in worm population, the quality of the corn, or are they picking on some individual just for cussedness because they know he'll get mad?

Robins have snatched berries all summer since the dry weather kept angleworms deep under ground, but now they gang up in the orchard and pick holes in all the best apples. They call in all cousins and clan members to raid the grape arbor when the honeysuckle berries are gone. We thought the mulberry trees would divert their attention from the fruit, but apparently they just attracted more robins.

There is much excitement among the bug brigades. Some escape all but the closest observation while others are so obvious they cannot be ignored. Some take off when the word is passed, flying high and fast for hours on end in the rush to reach winter quarters. Others make a more leisurely trip, moving a few miles further south each day and eating as they go. Some start early and some stay as late as possible, seemingly loath to leave the scene of so many happy memories.

Who or what decides all of these important questions? What power keeps order, precision and efficiency at a maximum? The birds don't have orders from Washington or from Moscow, so far as we have heard. How do they know when to start and where to go? Who ever suggested to the sparrows that they stay all winter? I'd just as soon see them leave, but I wasn't even asked to express an opinion. Could man, with all of his vaunted skill and knowledge, plan or execute such a complicated maneuver? He can't even run his own business!

I just wish Jenny Wren, who so recently bustled on her "bug a minute" schedule for the babies outside our window, would tuck me in her pocket and take me along for a winter trip to California or Mexico. I'll bet she would attract a lot of attention with such a pocketful! Alas, she hasn't invited me to go along, so I'll just wish all of the birds good luck on their journey and assure them that we'll be eagerly waiting for their return next spring.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 28, 1948

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

It's never a good idea to allow your cows to become run down in flesh or production, says Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota agricultural extension dairyman. The extra feed to keep cows up in flesh will more than pay for itself.

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Those evergreens that are still brown from last winter's damage are goners now, says C. M. Christensen, University of Minnesota professor of plant pathology.

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Egg production in Minnesota is lowest in September, October, and November.

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The purchasing power of Minnesota farm products now stands at 50 per cent above the pre-war level.

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About the same number of sows will farrow this fall as last. This is 8 per cent below the 10-year average.

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It's a poor risk to service cows right after freshening, according to artificial inseminators.

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There's still time to plant in the garden. A late crop of leaf lettuce, radish and spinach can be planted early in August.

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Move pullets to their fall quarters as soon as they start to lay, advises Core Cooke, University of Minnesota agricultural extension poultry specialist.

* * * * *

Rye seeded in August makes an excellent fall and spring pasture for pigs.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

Safety first is always the best motto on the farm! Drive that tractor carefully and take corners slowly in the field as well as on the road. The toll from carelessness is staggering—and it always can be prevented.

* * * * *

Homemaking Shorts

Using too much sugar for the pectin present in fruit gives a syrupy jelly. Too little sugar produces a tough jelly of low volume, poor flavor and color, which requires longer boiling to concentrate it properly, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

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Muskmelons are ripe as soon as they separate readily from the stem.

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Leaf lettuce, radish, spinach, turnips and kohlrabi can be sown early in August for a fall crop, according to horticulturists at the University of Minnesota.

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Want to know how to use your pressure saucepan for canning? For information, get a copy of the newly revised Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning", from the county extension office.

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A strip of soft cloth tied to a support will prevent hardy asters and dahlias from toppling over.

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Broccoli will continue to produce for a long time if the heads are kept cut.

* * * * *

Pasteurizing milk is a widely recognized means of safeguarding health.

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Using a pressure cooker in canning nonacid vegetables is more convenient, saves handling large quantities of hot water, shortens the processing time, saves fuel and is more dependable, according to nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

For the best bloom from your gladiolus, cut the spikes when the first florets open and put in a bucket of water in a cool basement. In a few days the florets will be open and will be much larger than if allowed to open on the plant.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1948

Immediate Release

More than 50,000 boys and girls in Minnesota are now members of 4-H clubs. A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today that enrollment in Minnesota's 4-H clubs has reached an all-time high of 50,207, passing the 50,000 mark for the first time in history.

With reports on enrollments still coming in from the counties, Kittleson said he expects the 52,000 goal set last October to be reached.

Thirteen counties now have enrollments of 800 or over. They are: Houston, 809 members; Meeker, 817; Beltrami, 825; Itasca, 832; Renville, 832; Dakota, 905; Olmsted, 911; South St. Louis, 918; Becker, 949; Hennepin, 975; Stearns, 1022; Ramsey, 1127; North St. Louis, 1861.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1948

Immediate Release

Two Minnesota 4-H club members have been awarded scholarships to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp in Shelby, Michigan, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. They are Charlotte Fitch, 18, St. Paul, rural, Ramsey county, and Wilson Pond, 18, Bloomington, Hennepin county.

Charlotte will spend August 2-14 at the camp; Wilson will attend August 16-28.

Outstanding long-time records in 4-H work and junior leadership were the basis for the awards.

Charlotte, who studied home economics at the University of Minnesota last year, has been a member of the Shikoma 4-H club for eight years and a junior leader for four years. Actively interested in gardening and soil conservation, she has won honors in the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association for her gardening work, including a \$25 bond and a \$100 scholarship. In 1946 she received a \$50 award for placing in the blue ribbon group in the 4-H state contest in soil conservation. She has won many trips to the State Fair for her gardening and soil conservation demonstrations.

Other 4-H activities in which Charlotte has taken part include radio speaking contests, the countywide 4-H recreation program and the Ramsey county 4-H chorus. She has also been county 4-H dress revue queen.

During the nine years he has been a 4-H club member, Wilson has taken 35 agricultural projects. Especially enthusiastic about dairy and sheep, he has carried these projects the longest. He has exhibited livestock at the State Fair every year and has won trips to the Junior Livestock Show. For three years he has been an active junior leader in the Bloomington 4-H club, one of the largest 4-H clubs in Hennepin county.

A-3914-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1948

Immediate Release

Families who are looking for ways of meeting the high cost of living will be wise to freeze part of the summer's catch of fish for use next winter.

So thinks Mrs. Lillian Anderson, research assistant in the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

Speed from the water to the freezer is important if you plan to freeze fish, she emphasizes. Since fish spoils rapidly, it should, if possible, be frozen the same day it is caught. Until it is frozen, keep the fish in a refrigerator or packed in crushed ice.

Prepare fish for freezing as you would for the table. After cleaning it, wash inside and outside thoroughly. Small fish may be frozen whole, but large fish may be steaked or filleted.

When fish such as bass or pike is cut into slices, fillets or steaks, Mrs. Anderson recommends rinsing the cut pieces in brine made with one cup of pure table salt per gallon of water. Brine should be used only with lean fish, however, as it will hasten rancidity when used on oily fish like lake trout.

Because frozen fish dries out rapidly, especially when it is cut, it is important to use good wrapping materials such as moisture-vapor-resistant cellophane, aluminum foil, laminated aluminum foil or the new plastic polyethylene. After the fish is wrapped, it should be labeled and frozen immediately.

Experiments show that lean fish like bass, cod, perch, pike and sunfish will store for six to eight months at zero degrees Fahrenheit without losing quality. All fish should be stored in the bottom of the freezer where the temperature is coldest. Fatty fish such as lake trout, which ordinarily stores well for only two or three months, will keep twice that long if the fillets or steaks are soaked for five minutes in an ascorbic acid solution of three tablespoons ascorbic acid to two quarts of cold water. Cost of this treatment, however, is rather high.

Before cooking frozen fish, Mrs. Anderson advised thawing it out completely or partially in its wrapping. If thawed out in the refrigerator, there will be less drip. Cook the fish while it is still chilled to prevent any chance of spoilage.

A-3915-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1948

Immediate Release

If a flock of Leghorn hens were to go househunting, they would look for just about the same comforts as their human prototypes, say University of Minnesota experts on poultry housing.

Plenty of space, good ventilation, uniform temperatures, a sturdy foundation and floors are a few of the recommendations for housing the birds. These suggestions were reported today in Extension Bulletin 121, "Poultry Housing," recently revised by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

"Building a poultry house is expensive and it is difficult to correct mistakes after the building is up," Miss Cooke cautions. Flock owners should therefore, consider carefully their problems and needs and decide how those needs can best be met.

With a view toward conserving building materials and heat, Miss Cooke suggests a 24- by 24-foot straw loft house which will accommodate the average Minnesota flock of about 200 birds. Allowing 3 square feet per bird for Leghorns and 4 square feet for heavier breeds, the house can be enlarged for larger flocks by extending its length.

In choosing a roof design for the poultry house, the owner should consider particularly the type of ventilation to be used. The straw loft house will need a gable roof to allow ample circulation of air above the straw.

Since hens respond best to feed and care when temperatures remain fairly uniform, the University recommends insulation as the cheapest way to provide ideal conditions.

Tests have shown that necessary insulation is obtained from a wall of siding and sheathing on either side of a 6-inch studding, with the space in between filled with a home-processed insulation material such as shavings, or a 4-inch stud space with commercial fill materials.

A vapor-proof paper next to the studdings underneath the inside sheathing is necessary to prevent rotting of studs and fill materials.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 26 1948

ATTN.: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST
By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Remove old raspberry canes as soon as the fruit has been picked. Thin out the new canes so they stand about 8 to 10 per hill or 3 to 4 per foot of row depending on whether the raspberries are being grown in hills or in a hedge row. In thinning out the new canes, always leave the strongest canes. A pair of pruning shears or a regular raspberry hook should be used.
2. Keep the suckers cut off from between raspberry rows by clean cultivation.
3. Keep the new strawberry planting cultivated to prevent the runners from forming a solid bed.
4. Everbearing strawberries grown under the hill system should be mulched after a heavy rain to keep the berries clean and conserve the moisture.
5. If brown rot is a problem on plum fruits, spray about 10 to 14 days before harvest with wettable sulfur plus tribasic copper sulfate. (See page 29 of Extension Bulletin 255.)
6. Buffalo tree hoppers may cause serious damage to young apple trees, especially where alfalfa is growing in or near the orchard. The eggs are laid under the bark on young branches and the resulting crescent-shaped scars resemble hail injury. Do not plant alfalfa near the apple orchard. DDT is effective in killing the hopper. 5% dust or the wettable powder should be used.
7. Do not cultivate young apple orchards after the middle of August. A fall cover crop of oats will help to harden the trees off for winter.

Vegetables

1. Leaf lettuce, radish, spinach, turnips and kohlrabi can be sown early this month for a fall crop.
2. To keep your cauliflower heads white and tender, tie the leaves up over the heads. A heavy rubber band or string can be used.
3. If broccoli heads are kept cut, it will continue to produce over a long period.
4. Watering tomatoes during dry spells will lessen the amount of blossom end rot. Water thoroughly by letting the water run between the rows. Avoid getting the foliage wet late in the evening as this may increase other diseases. Mulching with clean straw will help to conserve the moisture supply and keep the fruit clean.
5. Don't neglect to thin your carrots and beets for winter storage.
6. Cucumbers should be carefully picked every few days. If cucumbers are allowed to ripen on the vine, the crop will be greatly reduced.
7. Muskmelons are ripe as soon as they separate readily from the stem. They should be harvested at this time.
8. Do not neglect the insects and weeds at this time as they can soon take over the garden.

Ornamentals

1. Peonies can be transplanted this month. If your peonies are crowded or shaded, they will not give you good bloom. August is a good month to divide the old clumps and plant them in a new location. Prepare the soil deeply and work in some well rotted manure. Set the clumps so the buds are about two inches below the soil line. Peonies should be planted in full sunlight for best results.
2. Fancies, delphinium and columbine can still be seeded early this month. Seeds should be planted in a coldframe where the plants can be given the necessary winter protection. Delphinium and columbine might be planted where they are to grow if you do not have a coldframe.

3. Crabgrass is one of our worst lawn weeds during hot weather. The old recommendations of setting the lawn mower high and keeping the crabgrass from going to seed are still good. The new crabgrass killer, PMAS, may be effective but more information is needed before we can recommend this method for killing crabgrass.
4. Lawns should be fertilized late this month or early in September. A complete lawn fertilizer will be best. If it is dry, water thoroughly the day before applying the fertilizer. Water immediately after applying to wash the fertilizer off from the grass leaves and into the soil.
5. Harvest the "everlasting" flowers such as the strawflower and dry them thoroughly for winter bouquets.
6. Hardy asters and dahlias will need support to keep them from toppling over. A strip of soft cloth will be found suitable for tying these plants to the support.
7. Chrysanthemums are fine for cut flowers. Enjoy them in the house as well as out of doors.

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST
By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Prune your raspberries after the last berries are picked. Cut out all old canes and thin out the new ones. Four strong new canes per foot of row is about right. Burn the canes removed to destroy insect and disease pests.
2. Space the runner plants on newly set strawberry plantings. Runner plants should be spaced from six to eight inches apart in a matted row that is about two feet side. Late formed runner plants should be removed to avoid overcrowding. A garden rake can be used to loosen these late runner plants and pull them off.
3. Water sprouts should be removed from the main branches of your apple trees. Cut these sprouts close to the main stems. This will make your apple picking job easier and reduce your pruning job next spring.
4. Pick up and destroy wormy apples that fall on the ground. This will help to reduce your insect problem next year.
5. A fall cover crop of oats sown in your young apple orchard now will help to harden your trees off for winter and will add to the soil fertility when worked in next spring.

Vegetables

1. Spinach, turnips, and leaf lettuce can be sown early this month for a fall crop.
2. Tie the leaves up around the cauliflower heads to keep them from turning green.
3. Pick your snap beans before the seeds enlarge for best quality.
4. Don't neglect the weeds in your garden. Allowing them to go to seed now will only add to your troubles next year.
5. Keep your cucumbers picked. Allowing even a few cucumbers to ripen on the vine will shorten the cucumber harvest.

6. Fertilize your tomato plants now with a side dressing of a high nitrogen fertilizer. Make a trench several inches deep and out six or eight inches from the base of the plant. Scatter several handfuls of a fertilizer such as an 8-8-6 or 4-12-4 in the bottom of this trench and cover with soil. If the ground is dry, soak the soil to make the fertilizer available to the plants.
7. Keep your tomato plants dusted or sprayed with one of the tribasic or insoluble copper dusts or sprays throughout the remainder of the season as a preventive against late blight.

Ornamentals

1. Fertilize your chrysanthemums now. Follow the same procedure as outlined above for tomatoes.
2. Transplant your peonies and iris this month. If your iris clumps are overcrowded and filled with weeds, transplant them to a new location where the soil has been enriched. In dividing the old clumps, discard any diseased portions. Set the iris plants so the rhizome is just covered with soil. Cut the leaves back to about 4 inches from the ground. In dividing peony clumps, leave 3 or 4 good eyes on each division. Make a hole about 18 inches deep and put in several shovelfuls of good rotted manure. Cover with good soil and plant the peony divisions so the buds are about 2 inches below the soil level.
5. Oriental poppies can be successfully transplanted just as the new growth is starting at the base of the plant.
6. For best bloom from your gladiolus, cut the spikes when the first florets open. Put in buckets of water in a cool basement and in a few days the florets will open and be much larger and of better color than if allowed to open on the plant. To control the gladiolus thrip, keep your plants dusted with 5% DDT dust.
7. Don't let the crabgrass in your lawn go to seed. Use a grass catcher and burn the clippings. Rake the lawn to lift the spreading crabgrass heads and mow again.
8. Mid-August is a good time to start that new lawn. Prepare a thorough seed bed and sow the grass seed evenly. Rake it in lightly and water thoroughly. Keep the ground moist until the new seeding is well established.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1948

Immediate Release

Latest methods of pressure saucepan canning were disclosed today by Eva L. Blair, University of Minnesota extension nutritionist.

Miss Blair's instructions for canning with the pressure saucepan, including a timetable for processing nonacid vegetables by this method, are an important addition to Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables."

The revised folder points out the precautions that must be taken when canning with a pressure saucepan and outlines the important steps to successful canning and the processes and advantages of pressure canning.

"The real advantages of pressure canning," Miss Blair remarks, "are that it saves handling large quantities of hot water, shortens the processing time, saves fuel and is more dependable."

Miss Blair adds that a pressure saucepan may be used for canning small amounts of vegetables provided it is equipped with a pressure gauge or thermometer that allows pressure to be controlled accurately at 10 pounds and is tall enough to hold pint jars on a rack with the cover locked in place.

Copies of Extension Folder 100 can be obtained from the local county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1948

Immediate Release

Consumers who buy butter will have to continue to pay a fancy price for it, says Rex W. Cox, assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Discussing the current supply of fats and oils and its future prospects, Mr. Cox sees a slight decrease in the consumption of food fats in 1948. His opinions are based on present estimates of domestic production of butter, lard, and vegetable oils.

"Up to the present time, factory production of butter is just about 83 per cent of last year, and last year's output would be considered low," he said.

This production of butter he blames on the decline in milk production accompanying the continued decline in number of dairy cows on farms. Another reason is that only about 21 per cent of the milk output is going to factories as cream, whereas back in 1935-39 the proportion was close to 40 per cent.

For the rest of the year, Mr. Cox feels that the output per cow will remain fairly high, because of improved dairy product feed ratio and improved pastures. The output of butter, however, will not be sufficient to provide for a per capita consumption above last year. This per capita consumption in 1947 was 11.2 pounds, compared to a prewar figure of 16.6 pounds.

Lard output, too, is running somewhat under last year because of reduced hog slaughterings, Mr. Cox revealed. In addition, the available supply of soybean and cottonseed oil is not sufficient to meet the heavy demands of margarine and shortening manufacturers.

Authorities expect, however, that the marketing of the new crops will ease this situation considerably. In the case of linseed oil, crop estimates indicate a production increase of 11 per cent.

A-3918-LG

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 3 1948

To all counties

FEED CAREFULLY NOW
AGENT TELLS FARMERS

Neglect in feeding dairy cattle during midsummer and early fall lowers production and income, says County Agent _____. Liberal feeding of cows, dry now, will pay dividends in larger milk flow throughout the next lactation.

According to Ramer Leighton, University extension dairy specialist in charge of DHIA work in Minnesota, records from large numbers of Dairy Herd Improvement association herds show that grain and roughage fed in addition to pasture at this time of year maintain production. On most dairy farms, feed and roughage are now available which will supplement short pastures very well.

Good hay - legume preferred - green corn, and silage provide roughage at low cost. Leighton advises that these roughages be fed liberally either in combination or singly and in such amounts as the cows will clean up without waste.

On poor pastures, milking cows should be fed a regular winter ration at the rate of one pound of grain for each three to five pounds of milk produced. When pastures are fair to good, any of the following mixtures fed at the rate of one pound to each five to eight pounds of milk will give satisfaction.

1. Corn - 1 part; barley - 1 part; oats - 2 parts.
2. Corn - 1 part; oats - 1 part.
3. Corn and cob meal.

When alfalfa hay is not available, it may prove advantageous to feed some high protein concentrate with the preceding mixtures.

Cows in good condition at freshening time usually yield more milk over a longer period than do cows that have a short dry period and freshen without regaining lost body flesh and fat.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 3 1948

To all counties

2,4-D MAY STILL BE
USED ON LATE WEEDS

There is still time to do spot spraying to control late germinating weeds and certain perennials like Canada and sow thistle, explains County Agent _____.

While the season for weed spraying is generally over, R. S. Dunham, University of Minnesota agronomist, says that it may pay to use 2,4-D on especially heavy stands of either Canada or sow thistle. These weed patches may be in corn fields or grain stubble at this time of year.

Where these weeds do not cover too large an area, a knapsack sprayer may be used to do some effective cleaning up, according to Dunham.

He cautions against spraying areas, however, where cultivation will be done within two weeks after the 2,4-D is applied. The action of 2,4-D is slow and if there are other weeds such as quack grass not affected by it, they will get a pretty good start in that length of time. Spraying under such conditions would not be practical.

Thistles should be sprayed when they show several good leaves and are growing vigorously.

In summarizing the experimental work of the past season, Dunham indicates that post-emergence spraying has been much more effective than pre-emergence spraying. Mustard has been controlled by pre-emergence spraying with 2,4-D but with only a few exceptions other weeds have not.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 3 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

COLD PACK TOMATOES
RATED ABOVE HOT PACK

The cold pack method of preparing tomatoes for home canning has won a "tasters' victory" over the hot pack method, according to Home Demonstration Agent _____ (Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota). This fact will be of interest to _____ county homemakers who will be canning tomatoes this summer.

In recent experiments, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, compared the eating quality of cold- and hot-packed tomatoes. In tasting sessions, experienced food judges from among the research scientists looked at, smelled and tasted tomatoes that had been canned and stored for the tests. Tomatoes packed raw in jars and then processed in a water bath canner were rated higher in flavor, color, texture, odor and general acceptability than tomatoes that had been heated before they were put into jars and processed.

There is one advantage to the hot pack method, however, the Bureau's home canning specialists point out. More tomatoes can be put into each jar, a point to consider if jars and storage space are limited.

Here are the Bureau's directions for canning tomatoes by the cold pack method: Use only perfect, ripe tomatoes. Loosen skins by dipping into boiling water for about half a minute, then plunging quickly into cold water. Cut out stem ends and peel. Leave tomatoes whole, or cut in halves or quarters. Pack tomatoes to one-half inch of top, pressing gently to fill spaces. Add no water. Add a half teaspoon salt to pints and one teaspoon to quarts. Adjust jar lids. Process pint jars 35 minutes, quart jars 45 minutes. As soon as jars are removed from canner, complete seals if closures are not of self-sealing type.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 3 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

PRESSURE COOKER MAY BE USED
FOR WATER BATH CANNING, TOO

To save fuel and reduce heat in the kitchen when canning acid foods like tomatoes and fruits, use the pressure cooker with the petcock open instead of the usual boiling water bath.

This suggestion to _____ county homemakers comes from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Acid foods should not be canned under pressure, she says, but with the petcock fully open, pressure will not develop.

Have about two inches of water in the pressure canner, advises Miss Rowe. Set the filled jars on a rack. Bring the water to boiling with the petcock open. When steam escapes freely at the petcock, start to count time, following water bath timetables for canning fruits and tomatoes. The gauge will show that no pressure is developed with the petcock open, but since the lid is clamped on firmly tight, so that steam escapes only through the small petcock opening, the temperature within the canner will be practically the same as that of boiling water.

Complete, accurate timetables are given in Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables." Copies are available at the county extension office.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1948

Immediate release

More than 100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota will attend the 4-H state conservation camp to be held again this year in Itasca Park September 16-19, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, said today.

All 4-H delegates to the camp will be selected on the basis of the work they have done in conservation in their home counties. One or two members will be chosen as delegates from each county, depending upon the size of the county's conservation program.

Winning a trip to the state conservation camp is regarded by club members as one of the coveted honors in the 4-H program.

The camp was started 15 years ago, through funds contributed by Charles L. Horn, president of the Federal Cartridge corporation.

A-3919-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 26 1948

ATTN.: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST By L. C. Snyder Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Remove old raspberry canes as soon as the fruit has been picked. Thin out the new canes so they stand about 8 to 10 per hill or 3 to 4 per foot of row depending on whether the raspberries are being grown in hills or in a hedge row. In thinning out the new canes, always leave the strongest canes. A pair of pruning shears or a regular raspberry hook should be used.
2. Keep the suckers cut off from between raspberry rows by clean cultivation.
3. Keep the new strawberry planting cultivated to prevent the runners from forming a solid bed.
4. Everbearing strawberries grown under the hill system should be mulched after a heavy rain to keep the berries clean and conserve the moisture.
5. If brown rot is a problem on plum fruits, spray about 10 to 14 days before harvest with wettable sulfur plus tribasic copper sulfate. (See page 29 of Extension Bulletin 255.)
6. Buffalo tree hoppers may cause serious damage to young apple trees, especially where alfalfa is growing in or near the orchard. The eggs are laid under the bark on young branches and the resulting crescent-shaped scars resemble hail injury. Do not plant alfalfa near the apple orchard. DDT is effective in killing the hopper. 5% dust or the wettable powder should be used.
7. Do not cultivate young apple orchards after the middle of August. A fall cover crop of oats will help to harden the trees off for winter.

Vegetables

1. Leaf lettuce, radish, spinach, turnips and kohlrabi can be sown early this month for a fall crop.
2. To keep your cauliflower heads white and tender, tie the leaves up over the heads. A heavy rubber band or string can be used.
3. If broccoli heads are kept cut, it will continue to produce over a long period.
4. Watering tomatoes during dry spells will lessen the amount of blossom end rot. Water thoroughly by letting the water run between the rows. Avoid getting the foliage wet late in the evening as this may increase other diseases. Mulching with clean straw will help to conserve the moisture supply and keep the fruit clean.
5. Don't neglect to thin your carrots and beets for winter storage.
6. Cucumbers should be carefully picked every few days. If cucumbers are allowed to ripen on the vine, the crop will be greatly reduced.
7. Muskmelons are ripe as soon as they separate readily from the stem. They should be harvested at this time.
8. Do not neglect the insects and weeds at this time as they can soon take over the garden.

Ornamentals

1. Peonies can be transplanted this month. If your peonies are crowded or shaded, they will not give you good bloom. August is a good month to divide the old clumps and plant them in a new location. Prepare the soil deeply and work in some well rotted manure. Set the clumps so the buds are about two inches below the soil line. Peonies should be planted in full sunlight for best results.
2. Fancies, delphinium and columbine can still be seeded early this month. Seeds should be planted in a coldframe where the plants can be given the necessary winter protection. Delphinium and columbine might be planted where they are to grow if you do not have a coldframe.

3. Crabgrass is one of our worst lawn weeds during hot weather. The old recommendations of setting the lawn mower high and keeping the crabgrass from going to seed are still good. The new crabgrass killer, PMAS, may be effective but more information is needed before we can recommend this method for killing crabgrass.
4. Lawns should be fertilized late this month or early in September. A complete lawn fertilizer will be best. If it is dry, water thoroughly the day before applying the fertilizer. Water immediately after applying to wash the fertilizer off from the grass leaves and into the soil.
5. Harvest the "everlasting" flowers such as the strawflower and dry them thoroughly for winter bouquets.
6. Hardy asters and dahlias will need support to keep them from toppling over. A strip of soft cloth will be found suitable for tying these plants to the support.
7. Chrysanthemums are fine for cut flowers. Enjoy them in the house as well as out of doors.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate release

Aug 3, 1948

Recent rains have improved the summer feed situation in northeastern Minnesota to a marked degree, according to Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and chairman of the Emergency Hay committee recently appointed by Governor Luther Youngdahl. In spite of that fact, however, there will still be an acute shortage of hay in northeastern Minnesota, he said.

Though rains came too late to increase the hay supply to any extent, pastures should improve enough to make hay feeding unnecessary for some time, county agricultural agents in northeastern Minnesota have reported. Where corn is grown in the area, the feed supply situation will be less serious.

To meet the hay shortage, two extension specialists at the University of Minnesota today called on farmers to salvage all forage. Ralph Crim, extension agronomist, emphasized the importance of making use of the second growth in meadows, river bottoms and other low places as pasture and warned against too close pasturing of the second crop of alfalfa because of possible damage to next year's crop. Good care and complete utilization of corn fodder and soybean forage, he stated, will go a long way toward easing the hay shortage.

H. R. Searles, extension dairyma n, advised farmers who find it necessary to buy hay to estimate their needs and lay in a supply soon. He pointed out the advisability of getting hay as near home as possible so as to cut transportation costs and make possible a check on quality of the hay. Pooling orders with neighbors will save both time and money, he said.

A-3920-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 3 1948

(with mat)

Dorothy Simmons will assume her duties as Minnesota's new state home demonstration leader on August 16, P. E. Miller, director of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Miss Simmons succeeds Julia O. Newton, who retired July 1 after serving nearly 30 years as Minnesota state home demonstration leader. Miss Simmons' position will involve the supervision and direction of the entire Minnesota home demonstration staff of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, including nearly 60 home demonstration agents, seven subject matter specialists and three district supervisors.

A native of Iowa, the new home demonstration leader comes to Minnesota from Iowa State college, Ames, where she was specialist in home management and district home economics supervisor for the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service. From July to December, 1946, she was on leave of absence from Iowa State college to serve as specialist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the field of work simplification in the home. Before going with the Iowa Extension Service, she taught in the Lamont Consolidated School, Lamont, Iowa.

The home demonstration program, which Miss Simmons is heading, is carried into rural homes and communities by county home demonstration agents and the University of Minnesota home demonstration staff. In Minnesota, this educational program in homemaking is sponsored jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and local county governments.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate release

Aug. 5, 1949

Two top scores of excellent and 10 ratings of good have been given to Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Experiment Station publications and news services in a national competition.

The honors, received in the 1948 exhibit competition of the American Association of Agricultural College editors this week in Spokane, Washington, were announced today by Harold Swanson, University of Minnesota extension editor attending the AAACE convention.

In total points, Minnesota was ranked seventh among the 27 states with entries in the exhibit. North Carolina and Illinois tied for first place.

University Farm News received top honors in the class of news service going to daily papers and radio stations. Also awarded first place was Minnesota Agricultural Extension Folder 144, "Control Swine and Poultry Tuberculosis," in the class of popular agricultural leaflets.

"Farm Talks," a column written by R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the University of Minnesota's Southeast Experiment Station in Waseca, and published weekly in many Minnesota newspapers, was scored as good in competition with other columns. For his news service to county papers, J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county agricultural agent, received the rating of good.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station periodical, "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," and a Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service periodical, "Minnesota Rural Youth," both received scores of good, as did four agricultural bulletins: Extension Service Bulletin 257, "Fighting the European Corn Borer," in the popular agricultural bulletin series classification; Experiment Station Bulletin 397, "Weed Seedlings," a semi-technical bulletin; Technical Bulletin 177, "Important Factors Affecting Results of Fumigation Tests on Insects," and "Best Buys in Fruits and Vegetables," Agricultural Extension Service Pamphlet 97, in the classification of popular home economics leaflets.

Other ratings of good were given for news aids to county agents from the University Farm publications office and for a feature article, "Make Money for Home Projects," published in the April issue of Country Gentleman.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 5, 1948

Immediate Release

Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed by Governor Luther Youngdahl as a delegate to represent Minnesota at the eighth World's Poultry Congress in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 20-27. She will sail on the S. S. Mauretania from New York August 11.

Poultry problems of international scope will be considered at the congress. The program will include discussions on Newcastle disease, recent progress in artificial incubation, inbreeding in poultry livestock improvement and international standardization and grading of eggs and poultry and uniformity of packages.

The last World's Poultry congress was held in 1939 in Cleveland, Ohio.

A-3923-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 5, 1948

Immediate Release

Because of its increasing volume and commercial value, the aspen or popple, has become Minnesota's most important timber species, Frank Kaufert, chief of the division of forestry at the University of Minnesota, revealed recently. The cut of aspen more than doubled between 1940 and 1946, but more research on its utilization is needed before it can be marketed to greatest advantage.

The most important and most interesting recent developments in aspen utilization, according to Kaufert, are:

(1) The manufacture of core stock for furniture panels that are later faced with veneer or more decorative and expensive woods.

(2) The development of a semi-chemical pulping process at the Forest Products Laboratory. This process results in easily bleached pulp which makes very strong paper.

(3) The manufacture of a crude fiber by a relatively cheap machining process. This fiber serves as a filler for other fibers in asphalt roofing, tarred paper and other paper products.

(4) Setting up a concentration center with dry kilns to process and grade small mill lumber into a more uniform material of higher value.

(5) The development of new preservatives and processes for treating aspen fence posts, ties, bridge planking and other items.

(6) The increasing use of aspen for cabin logs. When correctly processed, aspen logs are as satisfactory as those of any other species.

"We need a much greater research effort in all phases of aspen utilization if we are to continue making progress and solve the problems that arise," remarks Kaufert.

A-3922-DG

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 5, 1948

Immediate Release

The fertilizers best suited to sugar beet crops in the Red River Valley have been definitely determined as a result of four years of trials with commercial fertilizers in that area by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The results of the four-year trials are reported in the Agricultural Experiment Station's Bulletin 399, "Fertilization of Sugar Beets in the Red River Valley."

Authors of the bulletin are C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division at the University of Minnesota; H. W. Kramer, experimental plot supervisor; and T. M. McCall, professor and superintendent, Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Crookston.

Sugar beets were grown for the trials on the Fargo-Bear-den soil association, and the fertilizer treatments used included superphosphate alone, superphosphate and potash, and potash alone. In two seasons, 1944 and 1945, nitrogen fertilizer was included.

Since only 6 per cent of the fields failed to respond to some fertilizer treatment, it is recommended that all sugar beet crops in the Red River Valley be fertilized.

About one-third of the fields gave maximum yields when only superphosphate was used, and approximately 57 per cent of the fields gave maximum yields from potash alone or a mixture of phosphate and potash.

While the inclusion of nitrogen in the fertilizer mixture did not significantly increase the yield of roots or sugar, some growers may wish to include it for the "starter" effect it produces.

A-3921-DG

University farm news
University of minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
August 6, 1948

Special

"Farm Talks," the weekly column written by Bob Hodgson, superintendent of the University of Minnesota Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca, has received a rating of "good" in a national competition. The column is published in more than a hundred Minnesota newspapers, including this one.

The honor was given in the 1948 exhibit competition of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors held in connection with the association's annual convention in Spokane, Washington, August 2-5. "Farm Talks" was entered in the class of regular special columns. Twenty-seven states had entries in the exhibit.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota

Immediate release

August 10, 1948

Two hundred and fifty teachers of veterans' vocational agriculture classes in Minnesota are discussing common problems and receiving instruction in teaching techniques this week (August 10-13) as they attend a teacher-training short course on the St. Paul campus at the University of Minnesota.

Scheduled for Wednesday are discussions on conservation farming practices and problems and new developments in the on-the-farm training program. Opening sessions Tuesday were given over to a study of the use of farm accounts in teaching farm management and methods of keeping farm records.

Out-of-state speakers for the course are Paul J. Kruse and C. B. Moore, both professors of rural education, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Kruse will speak Thursday morning on "Teaching for Learning" and again Friday afternoon when he will summarize the laws of learning. Moore, who is secretary of the New York State School Board association, will talk Friday morning on "Is Your School a Community Force ?" At the closing session in the afternoon, he will give pointers on how to get along with the school board.

Milo Peterson, associate professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, and G. R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education, are in charge of the program.

A-3926-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

August 10, 1948

Recent rains are providing ideal conditions for re-seeding fields with clover, alfalfa and grasses where spring seeding was killed because of drought, M.L. Armour, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Because acreages of legume seedings are down in this state, re-seeding legumes is important in order to assure sufficient hay for next year, Armour pointed out. There is no danger of winter-killing in seeding grasses now, though there is slight danger of winter-killing in planting alfalfa. Because of the ideal growing conditions at the present time, however, Armour declared it is worth taking the chance of putting in alfalfa. Seeding should be done as soon as possible.

Alfalfa will withstand late seeding better than red or alsike clover, and red or alsike clover will withstand late seeding better than sweet clover.

Fields can be prepared with the field cultivator or some type of digger, or disked and then cultipacked before seeding, according to Armour. Cultipacking is important before seeding to prepare a firm seed bed. After seeding is done, the field should be cultipacked again to cover the seed and pack the dirt around the seed.

A-3927-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 10 1948

Special to northeastern counties

_____ county farmers who are not sure of the value of their livestock should ship them to market on a consignment basis so they will be sold under competitive bidding. This advice comes from W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Reports are that livestock is being sold in northern localities at prices below market level. Since livestock prices have advanced considerably during the past few months, it has been difficult for people not in frequent contact with the market to keep informed on values of livestock they are selling, Morris said.

Farmers can get some knowledge of values by studying market reports in the daily papers and listening to radio livestock market reports. However, a knowledge of the various grades is also necessary to a complete understanding of values, according to Morris. For that reason, Morris recommends shipping animals to market on consignment as the safest course for farmers to follow if they are not sure of the value of their livestock.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 10 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

HERE'S EASY WAY
TO PASTEURIZE
MILK IN THE HOME

Pasteurizing milk is a widely recognized means of safeguarding health. Because it can be done conveniently at home, farm families and residents of small communities can have the same protection as those who have access to commercially pasteurized milk, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____.

_____ points out that infected raw milk has been a means of spreading many communicable diseases. For that reason, (she, he) urges homemakers to protect their families by pasteurizing raw milk used for drinking and in foods.

A double boiler and a dairy thermometer are the only utensils needed. First step in the procedure is to fill the lower part of the boiler until the water reaches the bottom of the top part and bring water to a vigorous boil. Pour milk into the top part of the double boiler and place it, covered, over the boiling water. Heat the milk until it reach 165°F., testing it with a dairy thermometer to determine the temperature. It is a good idea to learn to estimate the time required for the milk to reach the desired temperature.

As soon as the milk reaches 165°F., set the covered boiler of milk in a pan of cold water, turn on the cold water faucet and cool to 60°F. If you do not have running water, add more cold water or ice to the pan. Immediate cooling is necessary for good flavor and keeping quality. After cooling, store milk in clean, sterilized containers in the refrigerator.

Pasteurizing should be done as soon as possible after milking.

"Pasteurizing Milk at Home," Extension Folder 133, which gives complete directions for pasteurizing with a home electric pasteurizer or by the double boiler method, may be obtained from the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 10 1948

To all counties

COUNTY 4-H'ER
WINS TRIP TO
ITASCA PARK CAMP

_____, _____, has (have) been selected to re-
(name) (club)
present _____ county at the 4-H state conservation camp to be held
in Itasca State Park September 16-19, County Agent _____ has
announced.

Winning a trip to the state conservation camp is one of the coveted awards in
the 4-H program.

The camp will be attended by more than 100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of
Minnesota, all of them selected on the basis of the work they have done in conserva-
tion in their home counties. _____ was chosen for (his, her) out-
standing work in _____. (Insert some information here on what the
club member has done in conservation).

The camp was started 15 years ago, through funds contributed by Charles L. Horn,
president of the Federal Cartridge corporation.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 10 1948

To all counties

HIGH PRODUCING COWS
SHOW HIGH RETURNS

A dairy cow producing 500 pounds of butterfat annually may return the farmer \$218 more above his feed cost than a cow producing only 150 pounds, according to County Agent _____.

Average production per cow in Minnesota is approximately 190 pounds of fat, while for cows in dairy herd improvement associations it is about 323 pounds. These statements were made in the recent summary of Minnesota dairy herd improvement associations by H. R. Searles, Ramer Leighton and Ralph Wayne, extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota.

Average annual feed cost for the past two years was \$92 per cow and return over feed cost was \$173 for cows in associations. The average price was based on 82 cents per pound of butterfat.

Total annual feed cost for the average of all Minnesota cows during the same period was only about \$71 but the return to the farmer was less than \$100 as compared with \$173 for the DHIA cows.

While total feed costs for cows in the 500-pound bracket ran up to \$115 annually, the return above feed costs was still higher. The summary points out that these cows showed an annual return over feed costs of \$291.

According to Searles, Leighton and Wayne, there were 99 associations in operation in Minnesota on January 1, 1948, with 2197 herds and 41,110 cows on test. Compared with January, 1947, this represents an increase of 14% in number of associations, 8.8% in number of herds and 7.5% increase in number of cows on test.

Almost every county in the state is now served by one or more dairy herd improvement associations. The work has increased rapidly during the past two or three years.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 10 1948

To all counties

PLANT HYGIENE HELPS
CONTROL POTATO BLIGHT

The control of late blight in potatoes will not be complete until good plant hygiene is practised by growers, County Agent _____ said today.

Farmers who have dump piles of old potatoes should get rid of them immediately. This warning came from Paul Fridlund, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, who said that such dump piles are potential sources of potato late blight. Blight will travel up the stems of plants growing from diseased tubers in these piles. Spores produced on the plants will then blow to nearby potato fields and infect the closest plants.

If it is difficult to remove the potato dumps, they should be sprayed with Sinox, Dowspray "66" or just old crank case oil. All tubers and sprouts in the pile should be killed but particular attention paid to those around the edges of the dump.

Good plant hygiene is also very important during harvest time, Fridlund points out. Potatoes should never be dug while the vines are still green. If the crop has to be dug before the vines and stems have completely died, the vines can be killed by mowing, burning or chopping. Chemical dusts or sprays might also be used.

Spores on green vines will rub off on the tubers as they go over the digger and be another source of infection in the storage bin.

Fridlund suggests that if a farmer has a field which is badly blighted, he should kill the vines and leave the tubers in the ground until about the time that frost comes. This will give blighted tubers in the ground a chance to rot before they are dug and placed in potato bins.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 10, 1948

Immediate release

Producers of sweet corn and hybrid seed corn were alerted today to begin checking for corn borer eggs and to be prepared to apply insecticides for corn borer control.

The warning from the state entomologist's office at University Farm pointed out that second-generation corn borer moths, now making their appearance, prefer to lay their eggs on the shorter, more succulent corn. Sweet corn producers are being urged to begin a check of fields at once for corn borer eggs and to start making applications of insecticides when the count approaches 25 egg masses per 100 stalks. Because of the abundant growth this year, entire corn plants should be examined carefully and flags on ear husks checked as well. Applications should be repeated weekly as long as fresh eggs are deposited on plants. Corn need not be treated seven to 10 days before canning, however.

According to T. L. Aamdt, state entomologist, the numbers of live healthy borers in corn stalks now indicate that there will be a heavy second-generation moth flight between August 16-30. Infestations which develop from this flight will depend on weather conditions. Moderate temperatures, low winds and light rain will favor survival of eggs and young larvae, whereas hot dry weather, high winds or driving rains will not.

Treatment of field corn for second-generation corn borer control is not being recommended; **except** when egg counts on field corn are in excess of 100 masses per 100 plants.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota

Immediate release

August 10, 1948

The University of Minnesota's twenty-sixth annual Swine Feeder's Day will be held September 29 on the St. Paul campus, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Special feature of the program will be reports on University swine feeding experiments now in progress and exhibits of some of the pigs from the experimental lots.

Among subjects slated for discussion at morning and afternoon sessions are new discoveries in swine nutrition, corn-hog prospects, feeding brood sows, and breeding and feeding market hogs.

E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry, is chairman of the committee in charge of arranging the program.

A-3925-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota

Immediate release

August 12, 1948

The University of Minnesota's newest line of hogs, the Minnesota No. 2, will officially join the long list of established hog breeds at a special dedication program at the University's branch agricultural station at Crookston, Saturday, September 18.

The No. 2 will now take its place beside the famous Minnesota No. 1, which has gained national recognition during the past few years.

Both new lines have been developed as part of a regional swine breeding project under the direction of L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry.

Like the No. 1, the new Minnesota No. 2 combines the advantages of rapid, cheap growth with a carcass that is high in lean meat and top quality cuts.

The No. 2 is a cross of two inbred lines of Poland China and the Yorkshire.

Full details about the performance of the new line will be given as part of the dedication ceremony.

Two public auction sales of both No. 1 and No. 2 stock will be held in connection with the dedication. The No. 1 stock will be sold at the University's branch agricultural experiment station at Grand Rapids on Friday, September 17, and the No. 2 stock at Crookston on September 18.

The sales will mark the first time that stock of either of the two lines will be offered to the public in an auction.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1948

Immediate release

Germination of barley may be seriously affected if it is dried artificially at too high temperatures, Minnesota farmers were warned today by M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Such damage would be particularly serious to barley sold for malting purposes since it must have high germination properties. Armour pointed out that demand for barley on the malting market is so great that every effort should be made to produce good quality malting barley.

The warning was given as a result of a report made to Armour by J. G. Dickson, professor of plant pathology at the University of Wisconsin, that drying barley above a temperature of 90° F. is likely to reduce germination percentage and vigor. In University of Wisconsin tests run on barley with moisture contents 16 to 22 per cent when combined, damage resulted during the first five or six hours of drying at temperatures above 90° F.

Barley can have up to 14½ per cent moisture without being designated as tough and taking a penalty in price. If the moisture content is higher and artificial drying is necessary, the temperature should be kept below 90° F.

Artificial drying will not be necessary, Armour said, if farmers take special care in harvesting barley. He recommended letting it lie in the swath or shocking it and letting it stand in the shock until the moisture content is down to 14½ per cent or lower.

A-3930-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1948

Immediate release

Minnesota farmers who sprayed their flax with 2,4-D this summer have found the results very satisfactory, according to a report made today by R. S. Dunham, University of Minnesota agronomist.

Dunham, who has been studying the results of using chemicals in the control of weeds in farm crops for several years, found that 2,4-D gave complete control of mustard and, in many cases, of lambs quarter and pigweed in flax.

Earlier in the year, some of the flax appeared to be sickly as the result of spraying. Farmers were nervous as their flax crop wilted and twisted after spraying. However, the tolerant varieties soon recovered and many weeds were controlled.

Spraying does delay maturity in flax somewhat, Dunham says. The spread between untreated and treated plants is narrowed considerably from blooming time to harvest time, however.

A-3931-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1948

Immediate release

Minnesota farmers lose several million dollars annually by improper egg handling methods.

This fact was disclosed today by F. R. Taylor, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, in reporting on an egg marketing survey made in Minnesota in April and May. The study was made by production and marketing specialists of the University of Minnesota divisions of agricultural economics, poultry husbandry and agricultural extension.

Over a third of the eggs in the state are B quality eggs or below before they reach the first buyer, the study showed. Of the 333 million dozen eggs produced in Minnesota in 1947, approximately 111 million dozen sold at prices considerably below what is paid for A quality eggs.

Federal-state graders who made random inspections of 380 producers in different areas of Minnesota found that for the state as a whole, only 66 per cent of the eggs are grade A when they reach the first buyer. Either on the farm or on the way to the local market, they had deteriorated over 34 per cent in quality.

Some areas of the state were better than others. In southeastern Minnesota, for example, 73 per cent of the eggs inspected were A's, while in west central Minnesota only 50 per cent were grade A.

When the federal-state graders followed the farmers' eggs as far as the second buyer, they found there was a still further loss in quality.

Most important factors responsible for loss in egg quality on the farm, Taylor said, are high temperatures and the time element. He emphasized the importance of gathering eggs at least three times a day, storing them in a cool place and marketing them frequently.

A-3932-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
August 13, 1948

Home demonstration groups in Scott county will have a wide variety in their program for the coming year, according to Mrs. Harriet Millsop, home demonstration agent.

Though occasional home demonstration programs have been offered to Scott county rural women in other years, they will have the opportunity this year to enroll for a series of completely developed projects.

Refinishing furniture, sewing machine clinics and short cuts in sewing will be included in the program for the fall and winter months. Group members will be shown how to rejuvenate old pieces of furniture that have been stored away in the attic or the shed. At sewing machine clinics, instruction will be given in cleaning and adjusting the sewing machine to get it in good working order. Homemakers who do family sewing will be particularly interested in the lessons in simple shortcuts which make sewing quick and easy.

Home beautification will be stressed next spring, with suggestions for landscaping and improving the home grounds given by extension specialists.

All projects, planned to interest as many rural women as possible, will be open to all rural women interested.

This year's program was planned by the County Home and Community committee at a recent meeting. Members of the committee are:

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 17, 1948

Immediate Release

Digging potatoes while the vines are still green may be a way of spreading late blight rot on potatoes in storage.

Warning growers that such late blight rot can cause serious losses, R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, today recommended that potatoes be left in the ground until the vines are dead or until after frost.

If the crop must be dug before the vines and stems have completely died and turned brown, they can be killed by mowing, burning, chopping or applying chemical dusts or sprays, Rose said. Mowing and chopping will help to aerate and dry the ground and so prevent the spread of late blight. Chemical vinekillers which are effective include Sinox, Dowspray "66" and Aerocyanamide.

If potatoes are harvested while the vines are still green, any blight spores that may be on the plants will rub off on the moist tubers when the vines go over the digger, Rose explained. No blight will be visible on the tubers when they are picked or put into the bin. However, after they have been stored awhile, the blight will begin to take effect and the potatoes in the bin will start to show signs of decay.

Blight spores will not develop on dry, dead vines, according to Rose.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 17, 1948

Immediate Release

The high cost of meat in consuming centers will be made a special study by 20 agricultural leaders from August 23 to September 4.

Among the leaders selected to make this study is Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension service. The group will include large cattle feeders and ranchers and agricultural authorities from 18 states.

Studies will be made of the marketing procedures from the time livestock is purchased by the packers until it is sold through retail outlets in the large consuming centers. Marketing methods will be observed in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The tour will begin at Chicago and will end there September 4.

Sponsor of the tour is Swift and Company.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 17, 1948

To all counties

EARLY START IN
RENOVATION WORK
RECOMMENDED

An early start is always a good idea whether you're travelling, farming or working in town. That statement is especially true of renovating pastures in _____ county, according to County Agent _____.

Studies made recently by A. R. Schmid, University of Minnesota agronomist, bear this statement out. Schmid made several special renovation trials near Stillwater and Farmington and found that early fall work is the most effective in preparing the seedbed for early spring seeding.

This early fall work had the effect of killing most of the bluegrass and quackgrass and seemed to stimulate the growth of the new seeding in the spring.

The University experimented both with working the ground with a cultivator about five times and with plowing at three different times in August, October and April. Lime was applied where needed and 4-16-16 fertilizer applied 400 pounds per acre.

The following spring all plots were seeded down to a mixture of 8 pounds alfalfa, 8 pounds brome and 1 pound Ladino per acre. Ladino was included only to further test its adaptability to Minnesota conditions.

Early drouth conditions in 1948 may have had some effect on the experiments, Schmid declares. Where the cultivator was used in August, the stands came through with flying colors. On the October and April surface work, the stands almost completely killed. Where plowing was used, the stands withstood the drouth better. The August plowing made the best showing and the April the poorest.

Schmid points out, in discussing these results, that plowing cannot be used where erosion is a problem. He also recognizes that it may be hard to work the ground late in the summer. For that reason the work should be done shortly after a rain.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 17 1948

To all counties

CARELESS HANDLING
LOWERS POTATO GRADES

Careful picking and handling of potatoes this fall will mean better grades and better returns for the grower, according to County Agent _____.

Failure to take proper precautions in harvesting and handling means that many potatoes do not grade No. 1. Of potatoes failing to grade No. 1, 90 per cent have bruises and 50 per cent cuts, says Ralph Backstrom, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota. Bruises result in discoloration and drying out and permit bacteria to enter and cause rot. Thus the waste for both the consumer and the seller is great, Backstrom points out.

Faulty diggers and careless handling cause most bruises. Backstrom suggests covering exposed, sharp metal parts with strips of heavy discarded machine belting or canvas.

Links in the digger chain can be covered with rubber tubing. The digger chain or apron should be carefully inspected to see that links are turned down and not up.

Improper picking by both the backyard grower and the commercial potato man also cause injury. Potatoes should be allowed to lie in the open air to dry thoroughly and give the skin a chance to harden. When temperatures approach 95°F., potatoes will break down if they are left lying in the sun. For that reason, it is advisable to postpone harvest until the weather cools off. If there is threat of frost, pick up all potatoes, as those left in the field over night may be injured by frost.

Bruises can be prevented further if crates or baskets instead of sacks are used in handling potatoes from the field. Sharp edges of such crates or baskets, however, should be padded with burlap. Potatoes should not be carelessly tossed into containers.

Finally, empty potatoes carefully into the bin, Backstrom advises. If it is necessary to walk over potatoes in the bin, use a padded plank to avoid bruises.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 17 1948

To all counties
Use if applicable

HAY SHORTAGE
ACTION PUSHED

If you are one of the many farmers in Minnesota facing a hay shortage, here's a program that may help you.

The program was planned by three University of Minnesota agricultural extension dairymen, H. R. Searles, Ralph Wayne and Ramer Leighton, according to County Agent _____ . Five definite points are included.

1. Although herds should be culled closely, don't sell the good producers. Selling too short now means wasted hay and pasture next year. Buy feed for the good cows.
2. Salvage every bit of roughage available. In the corn area silage and corn fodder can be used to fill out the hay supply. When this is done and a poor grade of roughage fed next winter, step up the grain ration in protein for most efficient feeding. It may be wise to lay in a ton or two of linseed or soybean meal this summer.
3. Purchase additional hay. It will pay to buy as close to home as possible to save freight and to inspect the hay. Remember that at present feed prices good alfalfa or clover is easily worth twice as much as wild hay, especially lowland late-cut hay.
4. Make your plans now for winter. The national hay crop is above normal for the livestock we have to feed. There is a scramble, however, in northern Minnesota for the short supply in the area.
5. If you are in an area where only a few tons of hay are needed, see your neighbors or county extension office for help.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 17 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

FREEZE CANTALOUPE
NOW FOR REAL TASTE
TREAT NEXT WINTER

Freezing cantaloupe is an excellent way of preserving this garden fruit for winter, according to Home Demonstration Agent _____

(Mrs. Lillian Anderson, research assistant in the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota).

Frozen cantaloupe is a fine addition to salads and fruit cups and makes a delicious and easy dessert, _____ says.

Select firm, fully ripe cantaloupe for freezing. Remove seeds and rind and cut into 1/2 to 3/4-inch cubes. Pack in moisture-, vapor-proof containers, covering the fruit completely with a sugar syrup made by dissolving 2 cups of sugar in a quart of cold water. Leave about half an inch at the top for expansion in pint containers. Freeze immediately.

For a real taste treat, be sure to serve the cantaloupe partially frozen, _____ urges. If thawed completely, it loses flavor.

Cantaloupe will keep well in freezer storage for eight to 12 months.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 17, 1948

Immediate Release

C. E. Mickel, chief of the entomology division at the University of Minnesota, will act as chairman of the International Great Plains Entomological conference to be held at Mount Riding National Park, Manitoba, Canada, August 25-27.

Dr. Mickel has been made permanent chairman of the conference, which is attended by entomologists from the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and from land grant colleges and federal organizations in Montana, North and South Dakota. Utah and Nebraska are sometimes represented.

Discussions this year will include research and teaching problems in economic entomology.

H. L. Parten, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, will also attend the meeting.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 17, 1948

Immediate Release

Scalding corn on the cob is absolutely essential in preparing it for freezing, Mrs. Lillian Anderson, research assistant in the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, told homemakers today.

Experiments at the University frozen foods laboratory show that if corn on the cob is not scalded, it will develop a cobby flavor after a few weeks in freezer storage. When scalded, it will keep well for eight to 12 months.

Golden Bantam types of corn are preferred for freezing. Hybrid corn is also well adapted to freezing because of its uniform maturity. Golden Midget is another variety recommended because the small ears are convenient to store and the shorter scalding and reheating time required make for better texture, according to Mrs. Anderson.

Corn is at the proper maturity for freezing for only a short time, usually no more than 48 hours. If the milk spurts out freely when a kernel is pressed with the thumbnail, the corn is at about the right stage for freezing.

Once the corn is harvested, it should be handled as rapidly as possible to prevent loss of quality, especially if the weather is hot, Mrs. Anderson cautioned. After husking the corn, remove all silk and trim the ends.

Scalding is the next step. Best results are obtained if 12 midget ears, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches or less in diameter at the large end of the ear after trimming, are scalded for 8 minutes; 7 small ears between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter for 8 minutes; or 5 medium to large ears over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter for 11 minutes. For water scalding, use six quarts of boiling water, keep the heat on high and the cover on the kettle. Mrs. Anderson emphasizes the importance of following these recommendations exactly as to scalding time, number and size of ears to be scalded at one time.

After scalding, cool the corn immediately in ice cold water, drain and pack in a good wrapping material, fastening the package securely.

Corn to be cut from the cob is prepared in the same way except that it should be scalded $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. After cooling, the corn should be cut from the cob.

When frozen corn on the cob is used next winter, it should be partially or completely defrosted, placed in a minimum amount of boiling water and cooked for only a short time. To avoid sogginess, serve immediately.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1948

Immediate Release

Alumni of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will have headquarters at the State Fair again this year, in the southwest corner of the new Agriculture-Horticulture building, Max Hinds, alumni secretary, announced today.

The headquarters will open at 10 a.m. each day. Open hours will be held at 4:30 each afternoon. Present and former students, alumni and friends of the school are invited to make use of the headquarters while attending the 1948 Minnesota State Fair, Hinds said.

The School of Agriculture alumni meeting, held each year during the State Fair, has been scheduled for 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, September 2, at the alumni headquarters.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1948

Immediate Release

Heavy infestations on sweet corn from second-generation corn borer moths now in flight was forecast today by the state entomologist's office at University Farm, unless control measures begin immediately.

A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, urged sweet corn growers and hybrid seed corn producers to check their corn at once for borer eggs and begin treatment when eggs begin hatching.

Surveys by the state entomologist's office show that egg laying by corn borer moths will continue for a longer period than previously expected, at least until the second week in September. Especially heavy moth flights are expected until about September 10 in Faribault, Freeborn, Blue Earth, Waseca, Steele, Martin, Watonwan, Brown, Nicollet, Sibley, Le Sueur, Rice, Scott, Goodhue, Mower and Fillmore counties and surrounding counties. The heaviest infestation of first-brood corn borers was found in these counties.

Farmers in all counties in the southern third of the state, however, were warned to check their corn fields for eggs since corn borer moths can fly long distances from heavily infested areas.

Because egg laying will be spread out over a prolonged period, Buzicky recommends applying insecticides to canning sweet corn when the egg count is as low as 10 to 12 egg masses per 100 stalks, instead of waiting until the count is 25. Insecticide dosage should be stepped up to 35 pounds of 5 per cent DDT dust, 3 quarts of 25 per cent emulsion or about 2 quarts of 40 per cent colloidal dispersible DDT per acre.

For effective control, reapplications of insecticides will be necessary at approximately weekly intervals as long as new eggs are being laid on the corn. Control of corn borers in field corn is not being recommended until egg counts approach 100 masses per 100 plants.

Corn foliage treated with DDT should not be used as feed for cattle, Buzicky cautioned.

A-3938-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1948

Immediate Release

Abundance characterizes both supply and variety of vegetables at farmers' markets now, Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Plentiful supplies of truck crops in the state and good quality of the produce are due, in part, to favorable weather. In many cases, seasonal crops are ahead of schedule.

This year's celery crop in Minnesota is the biggest and best in years, Backstrom reported. Cauliflower, usually a fall crop, is already plentiful. Yields of potatoes are expected to be large and spraying has helped to produce a high-quality crop.

Outlook for a good melon crop is favorable. Supplies, still small, are on the increase.

Many vegetables are now at their peak of supply, according to Backstrom. These include beans, peppers, salad greens and pickling cucumbers in both small and larger sizes. Cucumbers are particularly disease-free this year.

Homemakers who expect to buy vegetables for home processing should watch for peak supply dates, Backstrom urged, since prices will be lowest at that time. He pointed out that now is the time to buy beans for home canning or freezing and cucumbers for pickling, while these vegetables are at peak of supply.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Friday P.M. August 20

Production of higher quality milk will be the theme of a special 210 foot exhibit in the Dairy Building at the Minnesota State Fair, August 28-September 6.

The exhibit has been prepared by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It will call attention to the importance of the dairy industry in Minnesota and point out ways in which farmers can increase their incomes from dairy products by emphasizing the production of top quality milk.

The exhibit, which points out that dairying accounts for one fourth of the farm income in Minnesota, will stress several points including:

1. The trend from the production of butter to fluid milk during the past ten years.
2. Recent changes in dairy barn construction. Plans of the much discussed pen-type barn, with its milking parlor for cows, will be included.
3. The need for proper handling of milk on the farm. Dairy specialists will actually demonstrate the proper steps in handling milk from the time the cow enters the barn until the milk leaves the farm.
4. The construction of proper water supply systems on the farm as an aid in quality milk production.
5. The proper arrangement of farm buildings and equipment to produce milk more efficiently with less labor and time.
6. The steps in grading milk as required by state law.

Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, is in charge of arrangements for the exhibit. Several other University representatives as well as members of the Minnesota Dairy Industry will be on hand at the State Fair to meet farmers interested in better milk production.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
August 19, 1948

Home project groups are now being organized for the fall series of meetings in the new Scott county home demonstration program, Mrs. Harriet Millsop, home demonstration agent, announces.

Scheduled to begin in October, the first series planned in the home demonstration program will include refinishing furniture, sewing machine clinics and shortcuts in home sewing.

Women in the same locality who want to take advantage of a program of educational work relating to the home should get in touch with the home and community chairman in their township to make arrangements to organize a home project group and enroll for the fall meetings, / Home project groups vary in size from about 10 to 16 women.

When the groups are organized, two women will be selected from each group to serve as volunteer subject-matter leaders. The leaders will go to trade centers to take special training from the home demonstration agent and in turn demonstrate or teach the material to their neighborhood group in workshops or discussion meetings.

Township chairmen are: (list names and townships).

Home and community chairman for the county is (name, place)

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1948

TIMELY TIPS
Special to the FARMER

Renovation experiments by the University at Farmington and Stillwater show that working land in late summer is more effective than either late fall or early spring. Preparing the seedbed and applying lime or fertilizer early in the fall was found to be most effective in getting land ready for early spring feeding if erosion is not a problem. This method killed most of the bluegrass and quack grass and seemed to stimulate the growth of the new seeding in the spring.--A. R. Schmid.

Good pastures provide most of the vitamins growing pigs need. However, with pigs on concrete, it is good management to supply 5 or 10 per cent of alfalfa in the ration. Alfalfa is a good source of many of the B vitamins as well as A and D.--Raymond Anderson.

Farmers who are stepping up the amount of corn and cobmeal and corn silage in their ration for beef should also increase the amount of protein supplement fed. For instance, if $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of supplement such as soybean oilmeal or linseed meal per day per head was fed in the past, increase this to 2 pounds per day.--A. L. Harvey.

You may have gotten away with it this year, but don't try applying more than the recommended amounts of weed-killing chemicals next year. Your luck may not hold out.--R. S. Dunham.

Plan now for next year's early pasture. Don't be caught short again. Fall sown rye will make excellent early pasture. It will get cattle on good pasture before regular pasture is ready. In most areas after

(MORE)

Timely Tips cont.--

pasturing in the spring, the field can be plowed and reseeded with Sudan grass for late summer pasture or planted to corn for fodder, or silage.--Ralph Wayne.

Use a steel rake to dislodge and remove those late runner plants that form on strawberries every fall. Strawberry plants often produce an overabundance of runners. These runners will not produce fruit in the spring and they will reduce the quality and yield of the plants that are producing.--L. C. Snyder.

Accidents never take a holiday! Don't relax your guard now. Corn harvesting time is one of the most dangerous of the year. Remember to keep the cover on the power take-off, on the corn binder and on the gears of the side filler. And never try to oil or unclog a binder while it is running.--A. J. Schwantes.

Now's the time to test your soil for lime. See your local county agent for instructions.--Paul M. Burson.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 23, 1948

ATTN.: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER
By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Fall planting of raspberries and strawberries is not recommended for most sections of Minnesota. There may be areas in northern Minnesota with dependable fall moisture and snow protection where fall plantings of these fruits would prove successful.
2. Fruit trees should be mouse-proofed for winter early. Last fall, the early snow storm caught many trees unprotected and as a result there was considerable mouse injury this spring. Hardware cloth is perhaps the best material for this purpose. Make a cylinder about 6 inches in diameter and place around the trunk of all young trees. Be certain that the bottom is at least an inch in the soil. Old window screen is also good but does not last as well as hardware cloth. Card-board guards or even newspapers wrapped around the trunks will help. Any tight wrapping will need to be removed next spring.
3. Strawberry plants often produce an over-abundance of runner plants late in the fall. These will not produce fruits next spring and their presence reduces the yield and quality of the fruit on the producing plants. A steel rake will be useful in dislodging and removing these late runner plants.
4. When the first frost is predicted, people become panicky and pick their partially matured winter apples, with the result that they soon shrivel in storage. Apples will stand several degrees of frost and if left on the tree, will color up and acquire that waxy coating which keeps them from shriveling. Then, too, the storage room will be colder later on.
5. Black raspberries can be propagated by layering. Although this process occurs naturally, one can materially increase the number of such plants produced. Dig

a shallow trench near the end of the cane and place the cane in this trench with the tip projecting. Cover a portion of the cane with soil and place a stone or other weight over it to keep it anchored. Notching the under side of the stem where it is covered will hasten root formation. The rooted tips can be severed from the parent plant next spring and used to start a new planting.

Vegetables

1. Don't be in a hurry to dig your beets and carrots. Frosts won't hurt them and leaving them in the ground until mid-October will give your storage room a chance to cool off.
2. Vine crops such as squash, pumpkins and melons are frost-tender and should be harvested as soon as mature. Do not delay harvesting these fruits after the vines have been blackened by frost. Squash and pumpkins will keep longer if they are cured in a warm, well-ventilated room before placing in storage. Store on shelves in the furnace room where the air is dry.
3. The storage room should be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed before storing fruits and vegetables for the winter. An insulated room in one corner of the basement makes a good substitute for a storage cellar.
4. A fall cover crop of rye planted in your garden will protect the soil from erosion this winter and will improve the texture and fertility of the garden next year.
5. Members of the cabbage family such as cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale and kohlrabi continue to grow after frost. Don't neglect to control the cabbage worms on these late vegetables.

Ornamentals

1. This is a good month to divide peony plants and bleeding hearts. Plant strong, vigorous divisions in well enriched soil. Peonies demand full sunlight, while bleeding hearts will do best in partial shade. Set the peony plants so the buds, or "eyes", are about 2 inches below the soil surface.

2. Don't forget to take your house plants indoors before danger of frost. Make cuttings of large plants such as geraniums, coleus, and fuchsias rather than bring the entire plants indoors. Inspect the plants and cuttings for insects and take the necessary control measures before putting them in their winter quarters.
3. Clean up your flower border as fast as the plants are killed by frost. This will not only give a neater appearance but will reduce insect and disease pests next year.
4. Gladiolus corms and dahlia roots should be dug soon after frost and properly cured before placing in storage. This will take several weeks in a warm, well ventilated room for gladiolus corms and only a few hours for dahlia roots. Store glads in a cool, dry room. Dahlias store well under the same storage conditions that are required by potatoes.
5. Store your amaryllis bulbs in a little soil or sand to keep the roots from drying out.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 23, 1948

ATTN.: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER
By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

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5. Members of the cabbage family such as cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale and kohlrabi continue to grow after frost. Don't neglect to control the cabbage worms on these late vegetables.

Ornamentals

1. This is a good month to divide peony plants and bleeding hearts. Plant strong, vigorous divisions in well enriched soil. Peonies demand full sunlight, while bleeding hearts will do best in partial shade. Set the peony plants so the buds, or "eyes", are about 2 inches below the soil surface.

2. Don't forget to take your house plants indoors before danger of frost. Make cuttings of large plants such as geraniums, coleus, and fuchsias rather than bring the entire plants indoors. Inspect the plants and cuttings for insects and take the necessary control measures before putting them in their winter quarters.
3. Clean up your flower border as fast as the plants are killed by frost. This will not only give a neater appearance but will reduce insect and disease pests next year.
4. Gladiolus corms and dahlia roots should be dug soon after frost and properly cured before placing in storage. This will take several weeks in a warm, well ventilated room for gladiolus corms and only a few hours for dahlia roots. Store glads in a cool, dry room. Dahlias store well under the same storage conditions that are required by potatoes.
5. Store your amaryllis bulbs in a little soil or sand to keep the roots from drying out.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 24 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

BEANS AND CORN
CAN BE FROZEN
FOR TASTY DISH

While both beans and corn are producing in _____ county gardens, they can be combined in a colorful, tasty dish or frozen together for use next winter.

Homemakers who plan to freeze these vegetables should prepare them as for table use and scald them separately, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Beans should be cut into 1-inch lengths or lengthwise into strips and scalded by immersing in vigorously boiling water for $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Corn should be scalded on the cob for $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes and then cut from the cob. As soon as the scalding is completed, chill the vegetables in ice cold water and then drain them. The corn and beans may be combined in any proportion desired and then packaged for freezing.

Beans in which the seed is set but not hard and dry are excellent for use in succotash, according to Miss Rowe. They can also be frozen for use in that dish next winter.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 24, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

HERE'S HOW TO
FREEZE CORN ON COB

Scalding is an important step in preparing vegetables for freezing, since it helps prevent loss of flavor and quality during storage as well as loss of color.

This applies to corn on the cob as well as to other vegetables which _____ county homemakers are planning to freeze, says Mrs. Lillian Anderson, research assistant in the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota. She points out that experiments at the University show that if corn on the cob is not scalded, it will develop a cobby flavor after a few weeks in freezer storage. When it is scalded, it will keep well for eight to twelve months.

Golden Bantam and hybrid corn are especially adapted to freezing. Golden Midget is another variety recommended because the small ears are convenient to store and the shorter scalding and reheating time required make for better texture, according to Mrs. Anderson.

Corn is at the proper maturity for freezing for only a short time, usually no more than 48 hours. If the milk spurts out freely when a kernel is pressed with the thumbnail, the corn is at about the right stage for freezing.

Once the corn is harvested, it should be handled as rapidly as possible to prevent loss of quality, especially if the weather is hot, Mrs. Anderson cautions. After husking the corn, remove all silk and trim the ends.

Scalding is the next step. Best results are obtained if 12 midget ears, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches or less in diameter at the large end of the ear after trimming, are scalded for 8 minutes; 7 small ears between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter for 8 minutes; or 5 medium to large ears over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter for 11 minutes. For water scalding, use six quarts of boiling water, keep the heat on high and the cover on the kettle. Mrs. Anderson emphasizes the importance of following these recommendations exactly as to scalding time, number and size of ears to be scalded at one time.

After scalding, cool the corn immediately in ice cold water, drain and pack in a good wrapping material, fastening the package securely.

Corn to be cut from the cob is prepared in the same way except that it should be scalded $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. After cooling, the corn should be cut from the cob.

When frozen corn on the cob is used next winter, it should be partially or completely defrosted, placed in a minimum amount of boiling water and cooked for only a short time. To avoid sogginess, serve immediately.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 24, 1948

To all counties

WEED POSES AS
GOOD PLANT ON
MANY FARMS

There's a weed posing as a good plant on many Minnesota farms! Because it is hard to draw the line between a weed and a desirable plant, this weed may get a better start than it should on many farms.

Actually _____ County farmers may know the weed by one of its many names. Botanists call it yellow trefoil or *Medicago Lupulina*. Others call it black medic, hop medic, none-such, black-seeded hop clover or German clover.

Yellow trefoil looks something like alfalfa or clover. It is an annual having a three part leaf and small yellowish flowers. These flowers develop into small single-seeded black coiled pods about the size of sweet clover pods. The seed is very much like alfalfa.

Growing alone or with weak plants, trefoil spreads out flat on the ground. Growing with stronger upright plants it leans against these plants.

Actually yellow trefoil is a legume and has some value as a feed if properly handled. However, its disadvantages far outweigh its advantages, according to A. H. Larson, University of Minnesota agricultural botanist.

Since it mixes easily with alfalfa and clover seed, it is easily introduced on the farm. It causes the most trouble in small grains by causing lodging after the grain starts to fill. It then spreads over the lodged grain and keeps it damp so the kernels fail to fill out.

Spraying with 2,4-D is a good way to control trefoil, Larson says. However, it is too late in the season to do this so he suggests two steps.

Check legume seed carefully before seeding and spot the weed in your fields so you can take proper action early next year. The State Seed Laboratory will check seed and Agricultural Botany will help identify plants. Send samples of either seed or plants to these offices at University Farm, St. Paul 1, for positive identification.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Nearly 300 rural homemakers are expected to attend the ninth annual short course for Farm Bureau Women on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 15-17, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

During the three-day meeting, talks by farm leaders and well-known speakers will concentrate on ways in which farm women can help to build a better rural community.

Rural school reorganization, education for farm youth, youth conservation, mental hygiene, new discoveries in medical research, fire prevention and many other subjects closely related to rural living will be discussed by authorities in their fields.

Wednesday has been designated as Farm Bureau Organization day. Minnesota Farm Bureau officers will speak at both the morning and afternoon program. Special feature of the morning session will be the presentation of district winners in the annual essay contest for Farm Bureau Women and the selection of the state champion.

Speakers at the annual banquet Wednesday evening in the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, will be J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, and George Grim, Minneapolis Morning Tribune columnist.

A-3941-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday, August 25
11:00 a.m.

Tests on nearly 200 Minnesota farms have proven the value of applying phosphate in the crop rotation.

Previous trials had shown the value of applying fertilizer and of using the rotation. The University of Minnesota-TVA tests demonstrated that combining the two brought even better results, E. R. Duncan, University Agricultural Extension soils specialist declared this morning (August 25) speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, August 24-27, at Fort Collins, Colorado.

The use of phosphate in the rotation increased crop yields materially in Minnesota, Duncan pointed out. Yield increases averaged 6.7 bushels per acre for oats, 4.7 for barley, 2.6 for wheat, 1.3 for flax and 6.5 for corn. Alfalfa yields were also increased .8 ton per acre.

In addition the phosphate fertilizer increased the protein content of hay and the bushel weight of small grains.

Duncan was one of several University of Minnesota agricultural experts chosen to deliver technical research papers before the society.

Other staff members giving papers include agronomists R. E. Hodgson, H. R. Arakari, E. R. Ausemus, H. A. McLennan, C. R. Burnham, J. W. Lambert, A. R. Schmid, L. S. Wortman, E. L. Pinnell, K. T. Payne, R. G. Robinson, R. S. Dunham, H. L. Thomas and H. L. Carnahan. Soils specialists reporting from the University were C. R. Rost and A. R. Halvorson.

In addition, Paul Burson, extension soils specialist, and H. K. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division are presiding over discussion groups during the meeting.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Friday, August 27

If the records of members of the Southern Minnesota Farm Management services are any indication, Minnesota farmers increased their net worth materially last year.

In a study of 156 farmers cooperating in these services, Andrew Vanvig, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, found that farm owners increased their net worth on average of \$6,708. Part-owners were close behind with an increase of \$6,065 while renters had an increase of \$3,706

Vanvig points out, however, that the farmers in these management services probably are above the average for the area.

Most of the increase in net worth came from increased assets rather than a reduction of debts. Both owners and part-owners reduced their real estate mortgages substantially, but this was partially offset by increased chattel mortgages for all groups.

More than half of the increase in farm capital was accounted for by an increase in carry-over and value of crops, seeds and feeds. There was also an increase of \$800 in the inventory value of farm machinery.

The study, which will be reported in the August 30 issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, shows that both the owners and part-owners had total assets valued at over \$45,000. Renters had assets of \$18,000 on the average.

After deducting liabilities the owners net worth averaged \$37,000 compared to \$40,000 for part-owners and \$15,000 for renters. Part-owners often own their own farms and rent additional land, Vanvig says, explaining what might seem to be a discrepancy in net worth figures.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota sweet corn growers were again urged to take immediate steps in controlling the European corn borer.

In making his ninth weekly report on corn borer infestation in the state, A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, points out that egg laying was heavy during the past week, especially on sweet corn.

The highest count reported on sweet corn was 224 egg masses per 100 stalks and on very late planted field corn 200 egg masses per 100 stalks. Counts of 50 to 60 egg masses per 100 stalks on sweet corn were common. Generally speaking the number of eggs laid on field corn has been lower than on sweet corn.

Buzicky points out that these high egg counts have developed even though nearly three-fourths of the first generation borers have not changed into moths yet. Since this change to moths is spread over such a long period, the second generation egg laying will also be spread over a longer time. This may make necessary several applications of DDT or Ryania.

Buzicky recommends applying insecticides when the egg count reaches 10 to 12 egg masses per 100 plants on sweet corn and 100 egg masses per 100 plants on field corn. The present hot spell has stepped up hatching to approximately five days and so reapplication should be made every 5 to 7 days where needed.

Because of abundant foliage, Buzicky is recommending heavier application of insecticides. This should be 35 pounds of 5 per cent DDT dust per acre, 3 quarts of 25 per cent DDT emulsion or 2 quarts of 40 per cent colloidal dispersable DDT per acre.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, September 1, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

Pity The Pampered Darlings

Walking down the aisles of the cattle barn at the State Fair, a novice must be perplexed at the perfection and pulchritude of the assembled show animals. Where did they come from? One seldom sees anything like it in farm barns or pastures. Good cattle, yes, but these lumbering, massive, marcelled models are common only to the show barn.

There is a wide spread between the pampered pets of the tanbark and the poor hide and hair skeleton seeking shelter from a blizzard's blast on the lea of a barbed wire fence. The extremes illustrate how men can mould their livestock to fit whims or necessities. Range cattle are bred for survival under the roughest of conditions. Show stuff is bred, fed and trained to attract attention and meet men's fancies of what a perfectly grown out critter should resemble.

Who knows how a cow should be built? How important to the economy of meat production is a sloping rump, a high tail, a smoky nose, the shape of head, the length of leg or thickness through the crops? There is little evidence to indicate that these refinements, so important in the show ring, have much bearing on the ability of an animal to change rough feed into first-quality meat at a high rate of efficiency. Have we put too much emphasis on form, elegance, symmetry, beauty and tallow, to the neglect of utility, service and productivity?

Of course any stock man will grant that the overfat, tallow-loaded grand champion is not in "working clothes." It takes skill, feed and time to put animals in "show condition" and an equal amount of ability to get them back to "breeding condition." Showing stock is a game of wits, skill, luck and an ample expense account.

September 1, 1948

It's advertising, window dressing, propoganda for the breed and the breeder who produced and fitted such extraordinary specimens. The general public is expected to Oh! Ah! and admire.

Show animals are the "400" of the cattle world. A calf intended for the ring is stuffed from the time he is born. He must be fed just up to the limit of his ability to use feed, with cautious attempts to expand this limit. A little too much crowding and he goes off feed, gets sick and it may take days or weeks to get him going again. In beef herds, it's customary to give a promising calf a nurse cow. In addition to his mother's milk, he gets that of some Holstein foster mother. Gallons and gallons of warm whole milk put on the baby fat. It looks odd to see a husky 1000-pound yearling bunting a thin old shell of a cow to make her shuck out more juice, but it's a good way to grow champions.

The diet of a show animal is as carefully chosen as that of a patient in a hospital. Each herdsman has a pet formula, perhaps handed down for generations like grandma's pickle recipe. Bran, peas, boiled barley, crushed oats; cottonseed, linseed and soybean oil meal; brewer's grains, corn gluten, dried beet pulp and molasses are common additions to the standard corn, silage and hay ration. Pasture is permitted sparingly early in the feeding period, but most of the days, weeks and months, the calf must stand under a blanket in a darkened stall so that his hair will not be faded and made harsh by bright sunlight, so that the oil in his skin will be just enough to give the appearance and texture of fine silk.

The life of a "fitted calf" is eat, learn to stand; eat, learn to lead; eat, have a shampoo; eat, have a hair set and eat again. Day after day his fat grows thicker and his obedience improves until, after a tedious trip, he arrives at the show, is led out in all his glory before the judge and either does—or doesn't—win the prize. It is difficult to imagine all of the labor, cunning, experience and ability that go along with the feed to make a top show animal. It's a great game among the livestock aristocracy, but it's not too closely tied up with the economical production of meat.

--R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, September 8, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

My Favorite Recipe

Farm papers devote considerable space to directions for cooking this and that. It's a good idea, and those of us who act as guinea pigs for Ma's new concoctions usually enjoy the taste tickling, gastronomic achievements of her skill when stimulated by the new suggestions. It's a popular pastime to report recipes via print or radio and so, while the A.A.A. still rates me as strictly amateur in the field of domestic science, perhaps I'll be permitted to add one which may never find its way into the cook book. Is your pencil ready? Here goes!

Take one new-born calf, preferably of beef breeding. Fill to the brim with warm sweet milk, 12 times a day. (If hand feeding is necessary, frequency may be reduced to three or even two in a pinch, but don't pinch the calf.) Add proteins, carbohydrates and fats as called for in the form of corn, alfalfa, oats, bran, grass and oil meal. Salt to taste and set to rise in a clean pen well covered with straw.

It may take 12 to 18 months for the calf to fill the pen, but when he looks like 900 to 1000 pounds and is properly rounded, he is ready for the dressing. This should be carefully done and the sides hung to cure in a cold room kept just above freezing. Two to four weeks should be ample for this step, but some people prefer a much longer time or until the baby beef grows whiskers. This extreme aging makes the meat more tender, but it imparts a "high" flavor which may or may not suit individual requirements.

When the degree of ripeness is judged sufficient, cut several slices from the loin at right angles to the vertebra. These slices should be from 7/8 to 1 inch thick and they are known as porterhouse steaks. The balance of the carcass may be

discarded or used in any manner which seems most suitable. It is not necessary to throw it away. With the steaks prepared, they may be frozen to wait for suitable weather.

On an afternoon when there is a nip of fall in the air, but the sun is bright, collect a congenial companion or more if desired and drive to some quiet, wooded spot (not forgetting the steaks, salt, heavy iron pan and a long fork for turning). Collect some dry branches of oak, hard maple or hickory about 2 or 3 inches in diameter and burn these to coals, making a deep bed of glowing embers about 10 inches wide and 20 inches long. If the frying pan has been left behind, lay 1 inch green basswood or cottonwood sticks across the fire about 2 inches above the embers. Support on logs or stones as available. When the fire has burned down so that there is no more smoke or flame, lay the steaks on the green sticks or place in the hot, well-greased pan. Turn as necessary to prevent charring. A coffee pot may be set to boil at the other end of the fire.

By this time it will probably be an hour or two past the usual dinner time and the aroma from the browning steaks will cause all present to lick their lips and drool slightly at the mouth. When the steaks reach a dark brown tint, remove them from the fire and let Nature take its course. It won't be necessary to call the crowd to come and get it. The difficulty will be to keep them from snatching the steaks from under the turning fork before they are done.

There is plenty of room for variations and individual initiative in following the above recipe, but from personal experience I can vouch for the fact that it will provide a gastronomic treat of the first order. Perhaps some will prefer to have a famous chef perform the final rites and serve the delicacy on imported china amid noise, crowds and confusion, while an orchestra attempts to drown out all conversation, but those whose primitive instincts prompt them to the use of fingers instead of silver and who have an ear for Nature's orchestra of sleepy birds and singing Katydid will be perfectly content beneath the canopy of a friendly tree.

It is entirely permissible to take some bread and possibly a melon or two as adjuncts to the steaks, but, for Pete's sake, leave the potato salad, the steak sauce, cake and ice cream at home. They are entirely superfluous. Use the lake for a finger bowl, the seat of your jeans for a towel and the grass for a couch when the bones are picked clean. It's a memorable experience and at once you'll want to start raising another calf.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, September 15, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

Pick A Bouquet

Weeds are certainly a pest in a farm grain field or a garden. Hay fever addicts undoubtedly wish that Congress would pass a law eliminating all rag weed and goldenrod, but Nature calmly keeps on producing and reproducing her endless variety of plants whether we like them or not. Our opinion wasn't even asked!

Good gardeners can keep weeds away from the more tender plants which attract their fancies by the use of a sharp, shiny hoe and plenty of elbow grease. In the fields we plow, harrow, disk, cultivate, mow, burn and spray more or less successfully, but there are always weed patches which escape our earnest efforts toward elimination. There may be a moral or spiritual value in having to live with weeds, both plant and animal. There are even human weeds, and we build institutions for their care, but there is never enough room for all and a new crop is always coming on.

What is a weed, anyway? One definition is "A plant out of place." Perhaps we might call a weed any plant or animal which does not pay its own way by its contribution to the general economy. Possibly there are many other definitions, but none of them will affect the weed population. They are ever with us.

Who are we to decide which are weeds and which pay their way? It's easy to believe that quack grass in the delphinium bed is a weed, but most farmers will agree that a good crop of quack roots killed make as good fertilizer as eight loads of manure to the acre. Many plants and animals which we call weeds may have values which we cannot see. That's no reason for keeping a cull cow in the dairy herd or letting the artichokes take our corn fields, but it's enough to keep us from being too cocksure of our own opinions.

One value weeds may have is beauty. We're usually too busy to appreciate the fact, but Nature always spreads her treasures before us to admire if we have the inclination. Weeds in the fall put on a great display, if we can only forget for a minute that they are weeds and concentrate on their flaming colors or ingenious devices for spreading their kind.

Why is it that spring flowers are usually so pale and inconspicuous, while as the season progresses, the size, color, intensity and variety increase up to the climax when trees too join the parade of pigment from end to end of the spectrum? Who spilled the pails of paint where that patch of Indian paintbrush grows or where the hedge of goldenrod stands against the lush green meadow?

Deep in the swamp grass are the gentians with their blues and purples. Where water stands, the brown heads of cattails nod over their secrets, while on drier spots among the tall grasses may be found the purple asters and chicory. Tangled masses of sweet clover have borne their myriad brown-covered yellow seeds and now fold their arms as they wait for crushing loads of snow. They try to appear indifferent to the bunny family scampering about among their lower stems.

It would be fun to learn the names of more fall flowers which brighten the landscape with their fireworks. All summer we have referred to the railroad embankment as "That weed patch", and the bright yellow sow thistles irked us when allowed to seed and blow. We avoid this area because it is full of poison ivy, but now it is a huge bouquet. All winter long, birds will find good food and shelter along the tracks. They'll even eat the dull red sumac berries or the bright rose hips in a pinch.

Weeds are weeds and they don't belong in garden or field---but they have their uses and contribute what they can to further Nature's plan.

--R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, September 22, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

This Is Worry Week

Some people are chronic worriers, and always find something to fuss about. If they run out of subjects, they worry because they have nothing to worry about. Most of this unnecessary mental perturbation is occasioned by events or situations which never occur, but a lively imagination, well trained in the field, will work up the most extravagant lather over what might happen.

This week the regular run of worriers will have concentrated and expert help. We are likely to have a killing frost about September 20 or soon thereafter and the special recruits on the worry bandwagon will be farmers who wonder whether their corn will be mature enough to keep before the frost hits it. Last year most of them did some regular and fancy worrying over the same subject and perhaps the year before that likewise. Still, the big ears on late-maturing varieties which they get every now and then override any intimation or any conservative suggestion that early selections might be the best bet up here in the north end of the corn belt.

This "early or late" decision comes up every year. A lot of farmers even ask me what is the best variety of corn for them to grow. The only possible reason I can see for such a question is to have someone else to blame if things don't turn out as well as expected. Of course, if the crop is good, it only verifies the good judgment of the grower who was going to try that number anyway.

Each man knows his own fields better than anyone else and is in the best position to say what maturity of corn his land will grow to the best advantage. I've seen a shrewd manager use three different kinds of corn on his farm, depending on which fields were chosen for that crop. He has some high land on the sandy order that is

very fast and here 120-day corn is almost always sure to get ripe. His low, heavy ground is slower and here he uses a 105-day corn. Then there are some fields in between.

Undoubtedly I'm a crank on early corn. I don't like to worry, and so we pick something in the 107- to 109-day range and then relax. It's a rare year when such varieties are not well dented and pretty hard when frost comes. Then they crib without danger, which eliminates more worry, and we think we shell out about as much dry feed as anyone can expect from our soil and the management we give it. Some years we might do a little better with a later variety, but in the long run we're pretty well satisfied.

So we're not worrying, but a lot of people are, and we'll sympathize with their agitation, while wishing them well. Just suppose that all the worriers with their regular and their extra-special worries could be lined up end to end! They would reach from here to there and cover almost the entire range of things which probably won't happen. What a lot of energy goes up in worry smoke! It's largely a habit, hard to break, of little value and when carried to the extreme can cause acres of discontent and unhappiness.

Suppose a farmer has 500 acres. If he's going to farm it 40 years, that would be 20,000 acres to plow! With a good tractor and plow he might turn an acre an hour. That would be 20,000 hours, 2500 days, 454 weeks or $8 \frac{3}{5}$ years just plowing. At \$4 an acre it would cost him \$80,000! About this time he'd throw down his pencil and go hunt for a job shucking peanuts.

Things always look frightening from a distance when we blow them up with some puff ball imagination and wild eyed figures, but, fortunately, we have to do only one day's work at a time. Almost anyone can take that without getting buck fever. Besides, it's perfectly obvious that mulling over our probable misfortunes, mistakes and limitations won't lessen them one particle. Even 20,000 hours of mental plowing won't kill a weed or turn a furrow.

I'm a great believer in planning and organizing the jobs to be done, but worrying--huh-uh. I'm not worrying about corn, the work to be done, the political situation or even the troubled condition of Europe. So, not having any worries of my own, I'll be glad to assist any worrier who needs help with the job. Let's all worry together this week and then, like all the other "weeks" which have been designated, forget it for another year.

--R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 29, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

Get Ready For Winter

Bud and I were picking apples and packing them in barrels. It was a warm day and climbing, careful handling and sorting were not exactly recreation. There were a hundred other things we could have been doing, but he had volunteered for this job and his help was greatly appreciated. He seems to get around more easily and quickly than I do.

"It's fun to harvest a crop and pack it away for winter," he said. "I can just imagine a blizzard howling around outside while we have a big pan of popcorn on the table, a plate of these nice apples to go with it and something to read. It should go pretty good."

That remark pleased me a lot. He's beginning to get a mature viewpoint. A baby only thinks ahead to the next feeding. A boy can hardly wait a week for the circus to come to town, but a man thinks about next winter and the years to follow, not with fear or dread, but with plans to exchange the present labor for security and achievement later on.

We all have an inclination to lie in the sun and let the hours pass unnoticed. We also have an urge, inherited from countless generations of ancestors who have felt cold and hunger, to produce and store things for future use. Either habit can be developed to an extreme degree. That man is fortunate who can control and direct his actions to a happy, balanced combination of the two, because either becomes detrimental when carried beyond the range of reason.

Farmers particularly have this seasonal urge because they live close to Nature. In the spring they enjoy working the rich black soil and planting things. When fall

comes, the crops are in, apples are ripe, and, like the squirrels, we want to hoard the present plenty against future want. City life upsets this natural rhythm for some people, but for others the feeling persists in spite of all the artificiality of modern life.

It is hard for a farmer, a farm-trained or a farm-minded city man to accept what seems to be the modern gospel of "Spend everything and keep the money circulating. The Government will provide for you in old age." It's just contrary to Nature. Some of us who are probably old-fashioned mossbacks don't have any confidence in such a philosophy. We have to have an incentive to work before we will put our backs and minds into the job to the limit of our capacity.

What incentive do we have to spend years of hard labor studying, trying, gaining experience, increasing our efficiency? It's the possibility of getting ahead, storing up the excess strength and energy of youth against the time when Nature will require us to favor tired backs. We want to provide for our children's education and do something worthwhile in this world. If we believe that "Government" will take care of us and our families with a certain dole whenever we want it, why should we do more than eat, sleep and reproduce?

Who is this "Government" that is so generous? Sure, it's our old Uncle Sam who is not content to hand out unearned money only in this country, but has decided to underwrite the deficiencies of all other nations. Who is going to produce all the goods and materials to support this Utopia? There isn't much incentive to work if earnings are to be taken away and handed over to a lazy loafer who won't even help.

We should assist the unfortunate, but why not help them to help themselves? Why should fewer and fewer workers carry the load of more and more of those uninclined to labor? The W.P.A. made contented dependents of a big percentage of Americans, so now we plan to do the same for Europe. The dole is vicious in the long run. History is replete with its tragedies. Why follow a path which has always led to disaster? Personally, I'll plan to pick my own apples---and hope to eat them.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1948

Immediate Release

University of Minnesota agricultural experts will be on hand at the Minnesota State Fair, August 28-September 6, to answer questions about the latest developments in dairying.

The specialists will appear with the special 210-foot quality milk exhibit in the dairy building at the Fair. The exhibit is being sponsored jointly by the University Agricultural Extension Service, the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The theme of the exhibit will be the production of higher quality milk. Actual demonstrations will show, step by step, how quality can be improved.

University Farm specialists scheduled to be with the exhibit include Ralph Wayne, Robert Douglass, J. B. McNulty, S. B. Cleland, Max Hinds, Dennis Ryan, H. R. Searles, and W. B. Combs.

Several representatives of the dairy industry will also appear. They include Lee Hill, Twin City Milk Producers' Association; A. J. Sjowal, Maple Island Creamery, Stillwater; C. H. Mattson, Land O' Lakes creameries; Peter Donkers, Minnesota Dairy Industry committee; W. S. Moscrip, president of the Dairy Industry Committee; and Robert Geiger, superintendent of the dairy building.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1948

Immediate Release

The farm land price boom may be close to its top, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist declared today.

Max Hinds, extension agricultural economist at University Farm, pointed out that the spiral of land prices and the sale of farm land both slowed down during the past year. Although land prices rose 7 per cent, the increase was not as great as during the previous two years. Largest gains in land values took place in the states from North Dakota and Texas. Declines were recorded in California and Florida.

Actual farm sales slumped about 15 per cent during the year. In other words, sales of farms fell from 58 to 49 per thousand.

Hinds mentions two factors that may keep land values from going higher. They are increased farm operating costs and the prospect of lower prices for farm goods because of this year's bumper crop.

Higher costs will eventually mean less income per acre. In the long run income from a farm determines its sales value. Although prices have increased for farm goods, the cost of things the farmer has had to buy increased even more.

For the first half of 1948 prices farmers received were 5 per cent above early 1947. At the same time the costs of the things farmers needed to produce income rose 16 per cent.

Although the farm land price boom may be over soon, Hinds believes there are several things that will keep income and consequently land prices from falling as fast as after World War I. They are:

1. The farm mortgage debt is way below 1921.
2. Farmers have more cash and savings than in 1921.
3. A better system of long-time credit is available now.
4. Buying power in cities is protected by social security and unemployment insurance.
5. A farm price support policy is now in operation.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1948

Immediate Release

Are you looking for a honey of a drink? M. H. Haydak, University of Minnesota beekeeping expert, has his own favorite to recommend.

Haydak doesn't have a name for the drink but here's how he makes it. Merely stir three tablespoons of honey into a quart of milk and you have a nutritious--and tasty--drink.

The drink has many strong points in its favor, too. It increases the energy value and the iron and copper content of milk, making it an excellent drink for children.

Honey has hundreds of other uses, Haydak says. Many of these will be shown as part of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association's special honey exhibit at the State Fair August 28-September 6 in the Agricultural Building.

Honey has many advantages not commonly known to most people. Because it is high in fruitose and glucose it is absorbed into the digestive system without previous digestion. It contains many minerals, especially iron and copper, and vitamins which purified sugars do not have.

Honey is good for infants, too, Haydak declares, because experiments have shown that it helps in calcium and phosphorus retention.

Used in bread, it helps keep bread and other products longer. Used in preserving, it enhances the natural flavor of fruits and berries.

All these uses and several more will be demonstrated at the State Fair honey exhibit, Haydak promises.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1948

Immediate Release

Over a thousand 4-H club boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota will converge on the 4-H club building on the State Fair Grounds Saturday morning to get exhibits into place and make last-minute preparations for demonstrations.

These boys and girls will be the first contingent of more than 2,000 4-H'ers who will attend this year's fair. Wednesday night they will return home and another group will take their place.

All these 4-H'ers are county winners in club contests who are being given free trips to the State Fair to compete for final honors and state championships. Many of them will be competing for trips to the National Club Congress in Chicago next December.

Center of 4-H activity will be the big three-story 4-H club building, where all club members will eat and sleep, attend special assembly programs each morning from 8 to 8:30, vesper services on Sundays and be busy demonstrating and exhibiting every day.

Demonstrations will be given at 9 a.m. and continue until 5 p.m. through each day of the fair. More than 750 individual demonstrations will be given in projects and activities varying from bread baking to safety practices and soil conservation. Winners will be announced late next week when all club members have finished demonstrating.

Judging of home economics exhibits begins today (Friday, August 27). Four-H booths and the first group of garden, corn, potato, sheep and pig exhibits will be judged on Saturday. Dairy, beef heifer and poultry will be judged Monday. Winners in these classes will compete with winners in the second group of competitors late next week for championship honors. Over 600 4-H livestock exhibits will be entered this year, including 314 dairy animals, 67 pigs, 71 sheep, 55 beef heifers and 86 poultry exhibits.

Health examinations have been scheduled for Tuesday for boys and girls entering the contest for state health king and queen. Tuesday evening all 4-H'ers at the fair will be guests at the grandstand performance.

Climax of the first round of events will be coronation of the state dress revue queen and the health king and queen at the annual banquet in Coffman Memorial Union, Wednesday evening. Selection of the dress revue queen will be made following the style revue Wednesday afternoon.

A-3948-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1948

Immediate Release

Experiments being conducted by the University of Minnesota now indicate it will be possible to breed hybrid corn that will give better field stands in a cold, wet season.

That finding was revealed yesterday afternoon (Thursday, August 26) by E. L. Pinnell, University agronomist, in a talk delivered at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy at Fort Collins, Colorado.

Explaining his statement, Pinnell said that University experiments, for the most part, indicate that double crosses of corn germinate better under cold temperatures than single crosses or inbred lines. This fact will be an important one in breeding more cold-resistant hybrid corn varieties.

The performance of both single and double crosses also were found to be greatly dependent on the performance of their maternal parent.

These findings came as a result of seven years of research. During this time inbred, single crosses and double crosses were tested for germination in both early field plantings and in cold laboratories.

Pinnell was one of more than a dozen University agricultural specialists chosen to deliver papers at the meeting.

Over 1,000 4-H club boys and girls today began their quest for state-wide glory at the Minnesota State Fair. Every boy and girl in the group has already proved to be a winner in county competition.

Wednesday evening this group will return home and other group will take its place at the 4-H club building on the Fair Grounds.

Judging of garden exhibits started this morning and judging in the pig and sheep classes this afternoon. Winners in these classes will compete late next week for state championship honors with the top placing individuals arriving next Wednesday.

Final judging in the corn and potatoes exhibits is expected to be completed this afternoon.

The quality of the livestock exhibited in 4-H competition this year is the best in years, says Ossie Magnuson, state 4-H club agent.

Close to 600 livestock have been entered in 4-H competition at the fair, Magnuson says. Of these 315 will be shown during the first half of the week and 280 during the second half.

Largest class for the first competition is dairy with 172 animals entered. In other classes entries total 24 beef heifer; 41 sheep; 30 pigs; and 47 poultry.

When 4-H club member Frank Amtrak Moon of Amiret in Lyon county steps up to the platform to give his sheep demonstration in the 4-H Club Building on the State Fair grounds Monday morning, he will start the Fair's biggest and longest youth show.

Frank will be the first of 750 4-H club demonstrators who will demonstrate everything from baking a pie to fitting a calf.

So many demonstrations have been scheduled that 4-H club members will be demonstrating on seven different platforms from nine in the morning until five at night every day this week. The final demonstration will start at 1:00 p.m. Saturday afternoon.

Club members will demonstrate as individuals and as teams.

Individual demonstrations ordinarily are completed in 15 minutes and team affairs in a half hour.

There will be competition in 37 classes throughout the week, according to A.J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Seven major divisions have been set up for the week. These include breadmaking, clothing, food preservation, home furnishing, general food preparation, 4-H club activities such as health, safety and conservation and general agriculture.

One of the most popular demonstrations by 4-H'ers at the Fair this year will be frozen foods, declares Kathleen Flom, state club agent and in charge of demonstrations. With the increasing use of the home freezer, hundreds of club members throughout the state have chosen this field for their demonstration. The best in the group are now competing at the Fair.

Dona Kokesh, 17, Hopkins, today was named the first winner in 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair. Dona won top honors among the first group of exhibitors in the garden class.

Later her entry will be pitted against the winner of the group judged during the second half of the fair for grand championship honors.

The winning entry included cabbage, celery, peppers, tomatoes, corn and onions.

Dona lives on a farm having a large commercial garden, 40 acres in size. Already this year she has spent over 600 hours working in the garden to develop her prize winning entry.

Other blue ribbon winners in the first group of garden exhibitors include: Betty Bremer, Anoka; Rosemary Zayie, Callaway; Richard Katzenberger, Detroit Lakes; Chester Djonne, Wilton; Gerald Lindholm, Harris; Jean Krech, Rt. 1, So. St. Paul; Doris Jean Brummel, Vermillion; Harlan Hill, Lakeville;

Darlene Mensing, Dodge Center; Charles Johnson, Kenyon; Therese Feltl, Hopkins; Beverly Leaf, Stanchfield; Arnold Heikkila, Bovey; Mary Lusk, Jackson; Ronald Brumm, Lakefield;

Barbara Whitcomb, Route 3, Rochester; Carol Gerten, Route 7, St. Paul; Eugene Schwartz, 500 West County Road B, Ramsey county; Lovene Holmberg, Vesta; Betty Lanser, Big Lake; Lois Weis, St. Cloud; Roger Neuman, Osakis.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1948

State Fair Special

1948

Minnesota's three district 4-H potato growing champions are Kermit H. Rodewald, 15, Galloway; Gerald Heinrich, 16, ~~Minnetonka~~ Cohasset; and Ted Trojahn, 16, Nassau.

The new champions were named today at the 4-H club building at the Minnesota State Fair.

The state was divided into three districts for 4-H competition. Rodewald was winner for the Red River Valley; Heinrich for the northeastern district; and Trojahn for the southern district.

The three winners had entered potatoes grown as part their 4-H work during the year. They competed with 70 other county winners.

Other 4-H entrants placing in the blue ribbon group included:

Northeastern district--Billy Schultz, Bemidji; David Radke, Foreston; Helen Hill, Embarrass; and James Leslie, Route 2, Duluth.

Southern District--Mavis Viland, Madelia; Richard Dambet, Ivanhoe; James La Maack, Slayton; Sylvia Singfiel, Route 4, Rochester; Jerome Walter, Clements; Robert Lien, Maynard; Russell Gasner, Owatonna; Gerald ~~Lee~~ Luideman, Lake Elmo; and Hubert Kizer, Madelia.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 29, 1942

State Fair special

Minnesota's budding young rural artists for the first time in history had the opportunity to display their handicraft in 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair. And the young artists outdid themselves displaying outstanding work.

The high-quality of the exhibits was demonstrated by ~~many~~ one of the 11 blue ribbon winners in the group, 13-year-old Larry Rosing of Wayzata. Besides entering the 4-H competition Larry entered the adult open-class without listing his age. The result was a second place in water colors in competition with the state's best amateur artists.

The 13-year-old displayed a water color entitled "Fairtime."

Other entries in the 4-H rural arts exhibit included water colors, pencil drawings, leathercraft, fancy knitting, photographs and wood carvings.

Besides Rosing other blue ribbon winners included: Anna Stauffenecker, Foley; Ritha Rocca, Ironton; Dwight Malcolm, So. St. Paul; Robert Chesness, Paynesville; Alice Malliet, Fairmont; Boyd Annis, Litchfield; Lois Brandt, Hibbing; ~~Kanis~~ Leola Enger, Big Lake; Betty Marpe, Waldorf; and Franklin Willis, Marietta.

Thirteen early winners in 4-H sheep and gilt (pig) competition will now vie for grand championship honors next Thursday, according to Oessie Magnuson, state club agent handling livestock at the Minnesota State Fair.

Group 1 winners in the sheep division include; Dorothy Nelson, Barnum, purebred Shropshire; Floyd Lahti, Meadowlands, grade Shropshire; Richard Westphal, Route 6, St. Paul, purebred Southdown; Donald B. Bogue, Farmington, purebred Hampshire; Robert Engstrom, Audubon, grade Hampshire; and Terry Morlock, Jordan, purebred Columbian.

Group 1 winners in the gilt division include: Jimmie Grahn, Willmar, spotted Poland China; Dale Rugg, Austin, Chester White; Ray Peterson, Minneapolis, Duroc Jersey; George Hanson, Crookston, Hampshire; Donna Anderson, Redwood Falls, Berkshire; Joyce Vollmers, Brown's Valley, Yorkshire; and James Du Hamel, Oak Park, Ohio Improved Chesters.

Richard Westphal was also named showmanship champion in the sheep division with Donald Bogue taking runner-up honors.

Showmanship honors in the gilt class went to Dale Rugg, Austin.

The large number of entries makes it necessary to judge 4-H livestock in two groups, one the first day of the fair and the other for sheep and pigs on Thursday.

University Park, Pa.
1948
St. Paul, Minn.
August 30, 1948

1948

Experienced homemakers might be able to get some tips on canning from 15-year-old Harriet Rickenberg, Kennedy, Kittson county, and 16-year-old Lorraine Leists, Cloquet, south St. Louis county.

They are the 4-H'ers who won championships for their exhibits of canned meat and vegetables in the 4-H club building at the State Fair.

Harriet won top placing over all other canned meat with her exhibit of canned chicken, beef stew, meatballs and beef ribs, which she processed in the pressure cooker. Though she is only 15, Harriet has 89 quarts and 67 pints of canned fruit, vegetables and meat to her credit for this year, besides 10 quarts and 23 pints of frozen foods. She is a member of the Jupiter Busy Bees 4-H club.

Lorraine, whose display of beets, beans, peas and carrots received the championship in competition with 4-H vegetable canning from all counties, is a consistent prize winner. She has won 10 first prizes and one second on her canning in the local and county fairs in which she has exhibited. This year she has already canned 103 quarts and 59 pints of fruits and vegetables. She is a member of the Munger Junior 4-H club.

Blue ribbon winners in the 4-H meat canning exhibit were: ~~Charleen Hansen~~ Charleen Hansen, West Concord; Mary Jo Krenik, Le Center; Dorene Zeitz, Fairmont; Jeraldine Housman, Litchfield; Mary Teske, Rochester; Lois Tomhave, Fergus Falls; Rose Glatzel, St. Joseph.

In 4-H vegetable canning, blue ribbons went to Joan Dorman, Tamarack; Norlene Kaeter, Sauk Rapids; Darlene Roether, Waconia; Delores Dilson, Pine River; Joanne Kuhne, Garfield; Joan Vrieze, Harmony; ~~Marian Stensrud~~ Marian Stensrud, Freeborn; Miriam Pearson, ~~Red Wing~~ Red Wing; Muriel Frueshte, Caledonia; Carole Anderson, Cohasset; Virginia Spears, Littlefork; Marilyn Strom, Dawson; Verna Mae Baringer, Le Sueur; Miriam Crooks, Lake Benton; Gretchen Schleuter, Hutchinson; Arlene Pierson, Truman; Joan Epping, Austin; R

Carol Forsell, Twin Valley; Lois Ann Patten, Delhi; Longaine
Schafer, Olivia; Dorothy Miller, Roseau; Peggy Hendrickson,
Tower; Nellie Lynk, Elk River;

Beverly Mittelsleadt, Waseca; Dorothy Thompson, Madelia;
Audrey Krueger, Breckenridge; Carmen Mueller, Utica; Dorothy
Schubert, Buffalo.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1948

Special--State Fair

Forty three near winners found themselves winners today as the Minnesota State Fair opened.

The 43 were 4-H club members from Olmsted county who had "just missed" winning regular trips to exhibit or demonstrate at the Fair. Today they are visiting the fair as guests of the Rochester Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Eleven of the boys and girls have exhibits at the 4-H club building, but their exhibits had not entitled them to trips. The others were reserve champions in many of the classes that had shown earlier at the County Fair.

F-1

J. J. ...
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn.
August 30, 1948

Turning out professional-looking dresses and suits is routine for many a Minnesota 4-H club girl enrolled in the clothing project. But when emergency arises, these girls can also do a neat job of patching brother's overalls or darning his socks. With a little expert weaving, they can completely disguise a hole in a wool dress.

Winners in the 4-H clothing repair exhibit, on display in the 4-H club building at the State Fair, were announced today. ^{Blue ribbon} Winners are: Jo Ann Poganski, Sauk Rapids; Nancy Akerson, Shafer; Norma Lefebure, Guthrie; Virtur Clay, Stanchfield; Mary Louise Schweikert, Okabena; Mona Reinke, Rochester; Devorah Thate, Fairmont; Anette Haseth, Hayward; Elaine Korba, Hudson Road, St. Paul; Alberta Grote, Morris; Fanchon Bleck, Waldorf and Virginia Loop, Campbell.

Wednesday will be royalty day for 4-H club members competing at the ~~Minnesota~~ Minnesota State Fair. On that day the state's 4-H health king and queen and style queen will be crowned.

Ninety county health winners will have their physical examinations Tuesday morning at the Minnesota Health association building, St. Paul. The scores in these examinations will be incorporated into the entrant's health ~~exam~~ record.

On Wednesday a committee of agricultural ^{county} agents will study these records and choose a king and queen. Their decision will be based ^{examination} not only on the results of the health association but also on the boys' and girls' health improvement during the year, their contributions to community health activities and their long-time health record.

Announcement of the new health king and queen will be made Wednesday evening at the annual Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce banquet for club members at Coffman Memorial Union. Close to 800 other 4-H club winners will be honored at the banquet.

Another highlight of the Wednesday 4-H program will be the crowning of the state style queen in the ^{Building} 4-H Auditorium at 4:00 p.m. Nearly 90 county style review winners will compete in the contest. ~~with~~ ~~with~~ ~~with~~ Competing for the spotlight with the health and style contests will be the state 4-H pie baking contest, scheduled to begin Wednesday afternoon at one. One half of the contestants will bake their pies at this time. The winners will ^hten compete ~~Monday~~ with winners of competition in a second class Monday morning.

University of Minnesota
University of Minnesota
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 30, 1948

State Fair Special

The Faribault County 4-H entry today was named the grand champion in the 4-H booth competition at the 4-H Building at the Minnesota State Fair. Sixty seven ^{counties} were entered in the contest.

The theme of the winning booth was "Hi-Lo, Come to the Fair." It featured a moving ferris wheel. Each seat in the wheel was occupied by miniature 4-H models carrying a special message for each month of the year.

Special stress was also placed in the booth on 4-H membership with a sign urging young people to "join Faribault county's 4-H'ers who keep busy all year."

Blue ribbon winners in the competition, which the judges declared to be the closest in years, included Beltrami, Benton, Blue Earth, Carver, Cass, Chippewa, Dodge, Goodhue, Hennepin, Jackson, Lyon, Martin, McLeod, Miller, Pine Pipestone, Renville, North St. Louis, Meeker, South St. Louis, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Waseca and Wright.

Judges in the contest were C.H. Bailey, Dean and Director of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota; T.A. Erickson, retired state 4-H club leader; and Amy Wessel, district home demonstration agent supervisor.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 30, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

LOCAL WOMEN WILL
ATTEND SHORT COURSE

_____ homemakers will represent _____ county at the ninth
(No.)
annual short course for Farm Bureau Women, September 15-17, Home Demonstration Agent
(County) Agent _____ has announced. The short course will be held
on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. About 300 women from all
parts of Minnesota are expected at the three-day meeting.

Women who will attend from this county are: (give names and addresses)

(Mention here any local women who will preside at meetings or otherwise partic-
ipate in the program.)

Ways in which farm women can help build a better rural community will be dis-
cussed by farm leaders and well-known speakers at the sessions. Rural school re-
organization, education and recreation for farm youth, mental hygiene, new discover-
ies in medical research, fire prevention and many other subjects closely related to
rural living will be considered.

Minnesota Farm Bureau officers will speak on Wednesday (September 15), which
has been designated as Farm Bureau Organization day. Opening the morning program,
Mrs. Lewis Minion, Bingham Lake, state home and community director of the Minnesota
Farm Bureau Federation, will discuss the program of the Associated Women of the Farm
Bureau. Dorothy Simmons, new state home demonstration leader for the University of
Minnesota, will present the extension home program.

As a special feature of the Wednesday morning session, district winners in the
annual essay contest will be presented and the state champion will be announced.

The annual banquet will be held Wednesday evening in the Lowry hotel, St. Paul.
Special speakers for the event will be J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the
School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, and George Grim, Minneapolis
Morning Tribune columnist.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minne-
sota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperat-
ing, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension
Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 31, 1948

To all counties

LABOR SAVING
CALLED SCIENCE
BY COUNTY AGENTS

There's even science to the art of saving labor on the farm, county agent

_____ reports.

Equipment can economically replace some labor on the farm, according to S. A. Engene, agricultural economist. He warns, however, that the money spent to buy and maintain equipment must be offset in saving in labor.

In a recent issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, published by the University of Minnesota, Engene points out several scientifically tested ways of saving labor.

Engene suggests these labor-saving steps in using equipment.

1. Use the tools or equipment best suited to the job, to the work method, to the farm and to the worker.
2. Use power gravity for moving materials. For example, with a little planning and at a small cost the elevator can be frequently used to transfer corn and grain from the bin to a wagon or grinder as well as for elevating it into the bin.
3. Use wheels wherever possible if feeds or materials must be moved by hand. When using a basket one farmer spent 11 minutes and travelled 1100 feet a day to feed 19 cows. By using a six-bushel rubber tired cart, he cut this to six minutes and 600 feet of travel.
4. Provide enough small tools such as forks and shovels. This makes it possible to use tools adapted to each job, saves useless travel, and reduces risk in carrying sharp tools.
5. Obtain adequate instructions for new machines. You can waste time and effort by using the machines according to your own judgment rather than following the manufacturer's instructions.
6. Keep tools and equipment in good working order. Make repairs and adjustment during slack periods.
7. Study your field and working methods this fall and winter to make them more effective.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 31, 1948

To all counties
Use if applicable

HAY BUYING
TIPS GIVEN

Farmers who are faced with a possible hay shortage this winter should take steps to meet this shortage now, advises County Agent _____.

To help local farmers meet this problem, Ramer Leighton, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension dairyman, has forwarded several suggestions to the county agent's office.

Hay needs and supplies should be checked as soon as the last crop of hay has been cut, he says. Ordinarily a dairy cow will need about two tons of average quality hay with silage each to carry her over to next summer. If silage is not available, this figure is nearly three tons.

Young stock need about a ton of hay each with silage and a ton and a half without.

If an inventory indicates that more hay is needed, local sources should be contacted first. This will save freight charges and the hay can be inspected before purchase.

Hay can be sampled by opening a bale. Look for a good green color, a large proportion of leaves left on, and for stems that aren't too coarse.

Leighton points out that, at present feed prices, good hay is worth much more than poor hay. Good alfalfa or clover, for example, is easily worth twice as much as wild hay, especially late cut hay.

The protein content of the hays is an important reason why there is this difference in value. Alfalfa and sweet clover contain about 10.4 pounds of protein per 100 pounds while timothy contains only 2.9. The total digestible nutrients, however, are about the same for the three hays.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 31, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

PICKLE MAKING
IS FALL JOB

Spicy aromas will fill many _____ county kitchens this fall as homemakers make pickles of cucumbers from the garden. These pickles, Home Demonstration Agent _____ points out, will add zest to family meals next winter.

Shriveling is a common hazard in pickle making. One way to prevent shriveling is to use top-quality cucumbers, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Cucumbers which are irregular, wilted or hollow will not cure evenly. If shriveling occurs when cucumbers are used which are fresh, firm and regular in shape, it may be caused by using too strong salt, vinegar or sugar solutions.

In making pickles, use high-quality vinegar, Miss Rowe advises. Many homemakers prefer the flavor of cider vinegar, but a white distilled vinegar may be better because of its lack of color. Acidity content of vinegar, usually marked on the bottle, is commonly 5 to 6 per cent. If the vinegar is either more or less acid than this average, the proportion of vinegar to water should be adjusted accordingly.

In making brine to be used on pickles, Miss Rowe advises boiling the water and letting it cool. Purpose of boiling is to destroy any spoilage organisms in the water

While they are being cured, pickles should always be covered completely with brine. Put a plate over the pickles and weight it down with a two-quart jar of water. Remove any scum, as it destroys acidity of the brine.

As curing progresses, the cucumber gets darker from rind to center. Curing is completed when the color is a uniform dark green to the center, as shown when the pickle is cut in two. Salt-cured pickles require freshening in several changes of water before being readied for table use.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

University of Minnesota
Agricultural Experiment Station
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 31, 1948

Minnesota's four top 4-H corn exhibitors were named today at the Minnesota State Fair.

The winners were Kenneth Bemie, Foreston, north central zone; Edward Maier, Sauk Rapids, central zone; Vernon Weckwerth, Montevideo, south central zone; and Darrell Leslie, Houston, Winona county, southern zone. Awards were made on the basis of displays of corn.

Other blue ribbon winners in the corn exhibit include:

North central zone--Carl Stoffel, Pine City.

Central zone--Gerald Madsen, Hugo; Arthur Larson, Dalbo; Raphael Perowitz, Flensburg; Clarence Bjorklund, Richville; Richard Eura, Fergus Falls; Andrew Kraemer, St. Cloud, Route 1; Richard Blakeley, Morris; and Robert Johnson, Kent.

South central zone: Murray Mattson, Rogers; Maynard Erickman, Glencoe; William Fruitigel, Douglas; Lawrence Koenig, Belle Plaine.

Southern zone--Adrian Christensen, Hollandale; Raymond Haugland, Jackson; William Johnson, route 2, Northfield.

University Farm, Conn.
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
August 31, 1948

University Farm, Conn.

A two-piece beige wool dress with contrasting brown winter shortie coat won the grand championship in the 4-H clothing exhibit today at the State Fair.

Champion over all county clothing exhibitors is Verdele Lee, 16-year-old 4-H girl from Hanska, Watonwan county.

Through her six years in the clothing project, Verdele has made about \$700 worth of clothes. She began ~~was~~ the three-piece outfit which won her state championship because an aunt gave her the brown material for the coat. To complete the costume, she selected the beige ~~xx~~ wool for a dress. Though she had never made a coat before, Verdele lined and interlined it, then made a purse to match.

Blue ribbon winners in the clothing project are: Grace Ann Hennek, Foley; Berniel Wugt, Mankato; Constance Lee, Hanska; Marville Herrmann, Hamburg; Helen Thorson, Milan; Jo Ann Hemquist, Taylors Falls; Joyce Spears, Moorhead; Anna Marie Myron, Haley; Hazel Nelson, Westbrook; Jo Ann Greten, Hastings; Lucille Fox, Rosemount; Margaret Manske, Blue Earth; Marlene Ludtke, Clarks Grove; Arlene Olson, Harland; Gloria Erickson, Goodhue.

Marian Nelson, Red Wing; Jeanne Gillen, Elbow Lake; Ramona Lucht, Osseo; JoAnne Gibson, Robbinsdale; Lois Burmester, Caledonia; Doris Potter, Park Rapids; Virginia Leen, Jackson; Marian ~~M~~ Halvorson, Madison; Virginia Mattson, Louisburg; Shirley Haugen, Warren; Kathryn Jensen, Brownton; Marlysa Dammann, Glencoe.

Elaine Sayles, Austin; Shirley Peters, Mankato; Donna Drake, Ada; Rose Marie Kryzer, Pine City; Margery Driscoll, East Grand Forks; Joyce Brings, Daytons Bluff Station, St. Paul; Shirley Bendixen, Morgan; Donna Schneider, Renville; Lois Mandell, Faribault.

Gertrude Hisken, Magnolia; Florabelle Beehke, Stewart; Phyllis Ellingson, DeGraff; Mildred Jacobson, Clarissa; Suzanne Richardson, Elgin; Ruth Mittelsteadt, Waseca; Mavid Lindgren, Scandia; Marilyn Ann Lawson, St. Paul; Esther Askeland, St. James; Leone Nord, Wolverton; and Jean Hatlevig, Utica.

Clayton Olson, Lakefield, Jackson county, who won a blue-ribbon placing with his purebred yearling shorthorn, today was named champion in 4-H beef showmanship at the Minnesota State Fair.

Champion dairy showman was David Aridson, Jr., Milaca, Mille Lacs county. His purebred yearling Holstein received a blue ribbon.

Other champions announced today in dairy and beef will compete for grand championships ~~in~~ on Friday, following judging of the second group of livestock.

Group I beef heifer champions include: purebred yearling Hereford, Paul Specht, Mahanomen; grade yearling Hereford, Jim Lawler, Willmar; purebred yearling shorthorn, Arthur ~~Syver~~ Syverson, Odin; grade yearling Shorthorn, Duane Smith, Beardsley; purebred yearling Angus, John McKay, Delhi; purebred yearling milking shor thorn, Robert Hinrichs, Red Wing.

Holstein winners were Arlene Andrist, Pine Island, purebred calf; and Duane Reineke, Clarissa, grade calf.

Other champions included:
Ayrshires - purebred 2-year-old, John Lindstrom, Braham; grade /
Lyle Thiesse, Fairmont. 2-year-old,

Guernsey - purebred yearling, David Kjome, Spring Grove;
grade advance, Jean Shingledecker, Hastings.

Jersey - purebred yearling, Robert Pool, Maple Plain; grade
yearling, Dale Anderson, Moose Lake.

Brown Swiss - purebred yearling, Harold Hendel, Caledonia; grade cal
George Ingberg, Pine River. #
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University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
August 31, 1948

State Fair Special

A neat upholstery and refinishing job on an old platform rocker and footstool has won for 16-year-old Clara Lindahl, Maple Plain, Hennepin county, the grand championship in the 4-H home furnishings exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair.

To complete the unit, Clara also cut down and refinished an old piano stool for an end table. She removed all the covering, padding and finish from the chair and footstool, applied a walnut oil stain, put in new padding and covered both pieces with a tan figured tapestry. Total cost of the refinishing and reupholstery job was only \$7.00.

Blue ribbon winners in the 4-H home furnishing exhibit are: James Modey, Ogema; Laurel Fuller, Blue Earth; Madelyn Gisler, Wright; Marvel Hanson, Ellendale; Mayvis Legvold, Northfield; Constance Klucas, Buffalo Lake; Gordon Backberg, Verndale; Richard Pribnow, Rural Route 2, St. Paul; Marjorie Smallidge, Flohrs St. Paul Park; Bernell ~~Johns~~, Ormsby; and Dorothy Carlson, Monticello.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1948

State Fair Special

A girl who once regarded canning as drudgery was named Minnesota's champion 4-H fruit canning exhibitor at the Minnesota State Fair.

The new champion is Delphine Raskow, 17, route 4, Mankato. Delphine, who is member of the Peppy Wahoo club, displayed cans of apricots, peaches, pears and cherries.

The feeling of drudgery went away, Delphine declares, when she signed up for the 4-H food preservation project four years ago and learned how to operate the pressure cooker.

Since then she has found canning both fun and a money saver. This year she estimates that the products she has canned would have a store value of \$903. After deducting expenses this would mean a family saving of \$667.

Other canners who placed in the blue ribbon group in canned fruit exhibits include:

Margaret Boggs, Aitkin; Beverly Bellin, North Branch; Lorraine Schults, Brainerd; Bernice Rud, Caledonia; Wilma Troup, Mora; Delrene Lindholm, Kennedy; Ardis Wischman, Fairmont; Elvris Erickson, Watkins; Lavon Arthur, Princeton; Francis Tollefson, Austin; Alvina Raygor, Elgin; Janice Nelson, Sandstone; Beverly Farden, Mentor; Deana Anderson, Brittaumont; Delores Brews, Gibbon; JoAnn Rinke, Wheaton; Elaine Haleson, Lake City; and Penny Chard, Lewisville.

Marion Drazen, 15-year-old 4-H girl from Douglas, Olmsted county, has been named grand champion in the 4-H home assistance exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair.

Her exhibit, planned to save time and energy in laundry work, was a lined clothes basket and a clothes pin bag made to slide along the clothes line. Streamlining everyday tasks is one of the important lessons she has learned in her five years ~~in~~ in the homemaking assistance project, Marion says.

Blue ribbons for home assistance exhibits, which range from timesavers for kitchen and laundry to helps for amusing the children, ~~winners of the following~~ all of them made by 4-H'ers themselves, went to the following: Julie Gerber, Odessa; Esther Hintze, Garden City; Margaret Robertz, Lake Crystal; Audrey Kuisto, Cloquet; Helen and Mari Lu Luetke, Eggers, Waconia; Marlene Peterson, Montevideo; Jean R. Johnson, Bagley. Barbara Bossus, Fort Ripley; Betty Ford, Deerwood; Donna Hand, Northfield; Adele Schendel, Farmington; Carolyn Anderson and Myona Johnson, Winnebago; Norma Jean Ferguson, Blooming Prairie; Marlene Tapp, Albert Lea; Marlys Bucki, Goodhue; Carolyn ~~Overby~~ Overby, Kenyon; Audrey Swenson, Hoffman; Darlyene Altlaus, Robbinsdale. Thelma Ike, Spring ~~Grove~~ Grove; Marianna Freike, Lakefield; Patsy Larson, Worthington; Fay Younggren, ~~Northcote~~ Northcote; Delores Dressel, LeSueur; Barbara Hanzel, New Prague; Helen Ballezent and Marie Henrikson, Tyler; Shirley Ann Swanson, Marshall; Helen Rasmussen, Hutchinson; Geraldine Olson, Middle River; Janice Pierson, Truman; Dorothy Syverson, Montrose; Barbara Shipp, Grove City. Sara Ann Jordin, Corvusa; Carol Esler, Princeton; Dorothy Hawkins, Austin; Edna Pinke, Elkton; Catherine Kottgen and Joann Lundgren, St. Peter; Terry Ann Peterson, Ada; Wanda Iveda, Stewartville; Jeanette Reese, Otter Tail; Wilma Roberts, New York Mills; Norma Johnson, Battle Lake; Inez Leeman, Underwood; Elva Ilse, Pilstone. Betty Wohlford, Jasper; Ellen Eggert, Beltrami; Mildred Bartlett, Revere; Arlene Hansen, Kanaranzi; Doris Stahl, Hibbing; Alice Anderson, Zimmerman; Cleo Frank, St. Cloud; Joan Schoneman, Medford; Muriel Summer, Herman; Nancy Johnson, Benson; Meta Anderson, Osakis; Margie McElwain, Collis; Betty Holst, Plainview; Ruth Ljunggren, Sebeka; Alaura Perisian, Aldrich; Carol Koester, Janesville; Jeanette Fitchenheir, Waldorf; Shirley Linamars, Newport; Eileen Pritzel, Lake Elmo; Darline Dahle, Utica; Virginia Heim, St. Charles; and Betty Bryant and Vera Thompson, Monticello.

Three 4-H girls exhibiting their best fruit and vegetable canning at the Minnesota State Fair are richer by \$25.00 government bonds today.

The girls are Beverly Leuthner, St. Bonifacius, ^{.16,} Ethel Sauer, route ^{.20,} 4, St. Cloud; and Irene Clipperton, ^{.19,} Butterfield. They were named the champion combination--fruit and vegetable--canning exhibitors today.

Beverly's record shows over 500 quarts of fruits, vegetable and meat canned during the past year. She values her canned products at \$786.

Ethel Sauer, who does much of the canning for a family of 10, has been canning for five years in 4-H projects. In addition she now cans for her recently married brother and sister.

Irene Clipperton, one of a family of 12, first received state wide honors with her conservation demonstrations a few years ago.

Other blue ribbon winners include: ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Norma Reed, Bovey; Ardella Miller, Marshall; Loren Dahl, Royalton; Marilyn Larson, Worthington; Mary Agnes Arenda, Perley; Mary Ann Ojala, New York Mills; Anna Kryzer, Pine City; Barbara Salvi, Hibbing; Lorraine Klemmenson, Blooming Prairie; Elaine Sackrider, Lewiston.

The bonds are being contributed by the Minneapolis Tribune.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
September 1, 1948

State Fair Special

A long-time interest in poultry paid off today when Stewart Dibley, Caledonia, Houston county, was named champion of the first group of 4-H poultry exhibitors at the Minnesota State Fair.

The 16-year-old 4-H boy, who has carried the poultry project for eight years, won top place in the first group with his White Rocks. He will compete for grand championship honors when the last group of 4-H poultry exhibits is judged on Friday.

Blue ribbon winners in the ^{4-H}poultry exhibit include John R. Salo, Arthyde; David Molacek, Callaway; Virgil Foster, Cass Lake; Elaine Anderson, Barnum; Richard Hanson, Carlos; Elaine Peters, Lakefield; Joanne Maxwell, Marshall; Rodney Malo, Fairmont; Martha Johnson, LeRoy; Milton Jellum, Starbuck.

Jean L. Stright, White Bear Beach, St. Paul; Norma Skoblik, Lucan; Ronald Katlarek, Duluth; Lloyd Street, White Bear Lake.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

A new 4-H health king and queen reign today. They are John Mc Kee, 16, Hutchinson, and La Vonne Luthe, 17, Claremont,

When Mc Kee won the health king honors it marked the second consecutive year that Mc Leck county has placed at the top in 4-H health competition. Last year ^{Jennine} ~~Janine~~ Hawkinson, Brownton, was crowned queen.

This year's queen, La Vonne Luthe, has ~~been~~ had more than her own health to care for for the past few years. When she was nine her mother passed away. As the oldest child in a family of five much of the responsibility for planning meals and watching the health of ~~maxx~~ the childrenx has been hers.

La Vonne recently moved from Lansing ~~taxfarm~~ in Mower county to Claremont in ^{Dodge} county. She represented ^{Mower} Dodge county at the State Fair, however.

The new queen has been county health queen for the past three years. Each year she has represented Mower county in the state-wide contest. In addition to her health activities, La Vonne has been president of her local 4-H club.

The new king is treasurer of his county federation and was a member of last year's state champion dairy production team. He represented Minnesota last fall in competition at the National Dairy show at Waterloo, Iowa.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1948

Immediate Release

The grasshopper population in Minnesota has now built up to alarming proportions, according to a survey just completed by T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm

The situation now parallels that of 1929 and 1930 just prior to the largest outbreak experienced in the history of Minnesota agriculture in 1932. The present large population is primarily due to ideal egg-laying conditions in the fall of 1947 and desirable hatching and developmental conditions in 1948.

The situation is dangerous enough in many areas of Minnesota to warrant immediate organization of farmers to be prepared to conduct a campaign similar to 1932, Aamodt believes. If conditions favorable to grasshopper development continue this fall and next spring, tremendous damage could occur unless control measures are adopted immediately and carried through the emergency.

Not only is the common red-legged grasshopper present in large numbers but several other species have also been found, Aamodt says. Most of the infestations have been found in alfalfa, meadows and similar places. Vegetable growers near the Twin Cities have also reported damage.

There is still time late this summer to start an effective control program, Aamodt believes. Carrying on a control program throughout the egg-laying period will cut down the damage from the hoppers next year.

Very effective baiting, dusting and spraying can be done when grasshoppers are congregated during the egg-laying period. They

(MORE)

should be poisoned whenever they are congregated in light, threatening or severe infestations. These conditions now exist in parts of all except eight counties in the state.

Grasshoppers prefer to lay their eggs on ground which has not been plowed, cultivated or summer fallowed. If much of the land has been plowed the grasshoppers will lay their eggs in weedy and grassy areas outside of these fields, in roadsides, borders or fields, pastures, and ditch banks.

During the past few years many new and effective chemicals have been placed on the market, Aamodt says. Local county agents are prepared to answer questions regarding these new chemicals in grasshopper control.

In his recent survey, Aamodt found the following county situations existing: Threatening--Kittson, Roseau, parts of Red Lake, Polk, Mahnomen, Norman, Clay, Becker, Hubbard, Otter Tail, Todd, Morrison, Wadena, Aitkin, Carlton, Pine, Kanabec, Stearns, Benton, Chisago, Isanti, Sherburne, Anoka, Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Carver, Washington, Dakota, Scott, Le Sueur, Rice, Goodhue, Wabasha, Winona, Olmsted, Steele, Dodge, Waseca, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Mille Lacs, Jackson, Martin, Faribault, Freeborn, Mower, Fillmore and Houston; Severe--parts of Aitkin, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Kanabec, Rice, Steele and Waseca; Light--greater portion of balance of state, leaving what now appears to be non-economic infestations in only about eight counties of the state.

Blonde 17-year-old Karla Bahe, Hastings, was crowned Minnesota's 4-H style revue queen Wednesday afternoon (September 1) following the annual 4-H dress revue at the Minnesota State Fair. She wore an aqua spun rayon dress which she had made herself, brown shoes and carried brown gloves.

"Winning the style revue wasn't even my wildest dream," the Washington county girl said. "I didn't think I could sew well enough." She was one of 88 county style queens who competed for the state title. All the girls modeled cotton, wool or rayon costumes they had made themselves.

Named attendants to the queen were Carol ~~Smith~~, 14, Cohasset, Itasca county; Lorna Parker, 16, Elgin, Olmsted county; Marcella Moritz, 17, Buffalo Lake, Renville county; and Carol Aspelund, 17, Hanska, Brown county.

Carol modeled a gray percale dress with white eyelet yoke. Lorna's costume was a blue and gray checked dress with matching purse and hat and a blue shortie coat. Marcella wore a brown wool-type tailored dress with contrasting green felt hat, green bag and green shoes. Carol's outfit was a navy gabardine suit with silver buttons, navy hat, red shoes and red purse.

Karla made her winning dress at a cost of \$9.75. A graduate of Hastings High school, she will enroll at Bemidji State Teachers' college this fall. She plans to teach rural school. She has carried the clothing project for three of her eight years in club work.

Blue ribbon winners in the style revue include Beverly Pierce, Good Thunder; Evelyn Gantzer, Moorhead; Lenore Cyphers, Blue Earth; Verna Mae Jolson, Blooming Prairie; Vivian McNeil, Dayton; Marian Kinneberg, Spring Grove; Fern Hultgren, Kennedy; Arlyce Austin, Fairmont; Guenivere Graupmann, Glencoe; Marie Loosen, Milaca.

LuBell Garber, Dent; Phyllis Christensen, Pipestone; Marjorie Hanson, Fosston; Helen Martin, Winthrop; Marian Sampson, Waseca; Elaine Burckhardt, St. James.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 1, 1948

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

The land price boom in Minnesota and other nearby states still hasn't hit the peaks that prevailed after World War I, say University experts.

* * * * *

The farmer now receives 59 per cent of the consumer's food dollar, according to a report made by W. C. Waite, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

* * * * *

Fall sown rye will make an excellent pasture next spring. If you are short of hay for the winter, this may save you trouble next spring.

* * * * *

Remember farm accidents never take a holiday! Corn pickers, binders and silo fillers are among the most dangerous machines on the farm. Save a limb by being careful.

* * * * *

Now's the time to test for lime in your soil. Your local county agent can tell you where and how the test can be made.

* * * * *

Farmers who applied more chemical weed killers than manufacturers recommended this year were lucky. The story may not be the same next year and considerable damage may result from this practice.

* * * * *

To save labor and time, use wheels wherever possible if feeds or materials must be moved by hand, says S. E. Engene, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

* * * * *

Don't neglect the poultry flock when considering this year's hay supply. Good green alfalfa provides needed vitamins and proteins for poultry as well as livestock.

* * * * *

During September and early October keep cattle off new plantings of legumes and legume and grass mixtures as well as old alfalfa that will be used for hay or pasture next year.

* * * * *

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

Early September is a good time to seed or reseed that lawn, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

* * * * *

Culling the poor producers, whether they be hens, or dairy cows, always saves feed.

* * * * *

Homemaking Shorts

Either iodized or plain salt may be used in canning vegetables, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Since salt does not improve keeping quality, it may be omitted entirely and added at serving time.

* * * * *

An easy way to remove skin from pears is to scald them in boiling water, then plunge into cold water.

* * * * *

Precooking pears or peaches in sugar before canning in the hot water bath helps prevent discoloration and reduces floating.

* * * * *

Providing low hooks and shelves will make it easy for children to hang up their own clothes and help establish this good habit, say home economists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Pasteurizing milk can be done easily at home. Directions are given in Extension Folder 133, "Pasteurizing Milk at Home." Get a copy from the county extension office.

* * * * *

When using seam binding or facing to lengthen skirts, turning it up so the fold is about one-fourth inch from the skirt edge will prevent rippling, say Minnesota extension clothing specialists.

* * * * *

Clean up your flower border as soon as the plants are killed by frost.

* * * * *

The storage room should be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed before storing fruits and vegetables for the winter.

* * * * *

Wait until your range is cold before washing the porcelain surfaces.

* * * * *

Don't forget to take your house plants indoors before danger of frost.

* * * * *

University Farm House
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
September 2, 1948

State Fair Special

Donna Mae Poppe, 20, Winona, knows how to make an apple pie. She proved that yesterday by winning the 4-H pie baking contest in which the first group of 4-H girls competed.

The Stevens county 4-H girl will vie for the title of champion 4-H pie baker on Labor Day when the contest is held at the Stevens county group of club headquarters.

Donna Mae gets plenty of practice baking. So far this year she has made 30 pies and baked nearly 300 loaves of bread.//she has been in 4-H work for seven years.

Of the 25 club girls who competed in the pie contest, the following won blue ribbons: Evelyn Schultz, Brainerd; Leona Kisch, Osseo; Verna Owens, Crookston; Marlene Macolew, Clements; Terraine Maleno, Wadena; and Gretchen Hultman, Brainerd.

University Farm
University State
St. Paul 1, Minn.
September 2, 1946

State Fair Special

The judges of the second of the series in 4-H order exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul, failed to find a match for 17-year-old [redacted] Hopkins.

The result was grand [redacted] for the girl who already had topped the [redacted] first half of the fair.

So many 4-H club members and exhibitors are entered in State Fair 4-H competition that they must be divided into two groups. The first competed during the first half of the fair. These winners are held over to vie with the competing members arriving at the fair today (Thursday).

The hard-working Deane has already spent over 300 hours working in the home garden. This [redacted] she is picking 35 bushels of [redacted] of her earlier gardening efforts.

Second-class blue ribbon winners in the garden exhibits include: Carroll Viland, Madelia; [redacted] Faerber, New Ulm; Sundberg, David ~~Sundberg~~ Fergus Falls; Martin Cassin, Kimball; Gerald Meyer, Route 4, St. Cloud; Jean Wasmuth, Robtsey; Marie Snyder, Madelia; and Frank Schwerin, Delano.

An orphaned Hampshire lamb, fed from a bottle, today won her 12-year-old 4-H owner, Kathryn Ann Esterly of Buffalo, the highest honor in 4-H sheep competition at the Minnesota State Fair. The ewe lamb was named grand champion lamb of the 4-H show.

Kathryn, who is only in her second year in 4-H work and her first in the sheep project, also was named reserve champion in sheep showmanship today.

When Kathryn decided to raise the twin lambs orphaned by the death of their mother, her family was skeptical of her ability to make the lambs drink from a bottle. She succeeded and went on to state honors.

Reserve championship in the sheep division went to George Warrant Jr. Kasota. Warrant, however, ~~was~~ turned the tables on his feminine rival in the showmanship class to take top honors in this class.

Other state fair sheep champions named today include: Mainne Melbo, St. Charles, grade Shropshire; George Warrant Jr., Kasota, purebred Southdown; John Olson, Faribault, Columbia; Ronald Seewald, St. Peter, purebred Shropshire; Robert Engstrom, Audubon, grade Hampshire; and Kathryn Esterly, purebred Hampshire.

All these champions also placed first in the competition against club members ~~entering~~ entering their lambs in the second half of the show except for Engstrom who had won his class championship earlier. In addition, Allan Magnusson, Roseau, was named second class champion in the grade Hampshire competition losing to Engstrom in the finals.

"Mower County Miss" today is Miss Minnesota State Fair 4-H Fair pig. To explain "Mower County Miss" is a purebred Chester White gilt, owned by 19-year-old Dale Rugg of Austin. Today she was named the champion 4-H gilt at the fair.

Unlike many champions, "Mower County Miss" was fed right along with the regular pig herd on the Rugg farm. There were no special favors in feeding for her.

Her owner now plans to keep the champion to use as breeding stock to build up his own purebred Chester White herd.

Other winners in the gilt class at the Fair include: Harley Lindus, Hendricks, Berkshire; George Hanson, Crookston, Hampshire; Jack Schweitzer, St. Charles, Duroc; Gerald Schrader, Dundas, Poland China; Jimmie Grahn, Willmar, Spotted Poland China; Warren Carlson, Parkers Prairie, Hereford; Joyce Wellmers, Brown's Valley, Yorkshire; and James Du Hamel, Oak Park, Ohio Improved Chesters.

~~Second group, champion showman today.~~
Roger Frank, Wood Lake, Spotted Poland China winner in the second group, was also named champion showman today.

Practice they received preparing over a thousand meals, serving 14,000 individuals, during the past year enabled two Martin county^{girls} to win the 4-B dairy foods team demonstration championship at the Minnesota State Fair.

Members of the winning team were Lois Malo, 16, and Janet Moeller, 16, of Fairmont who prepared a complete luncheon using milk, cream, cheese and butter as part of the meal. The two girls will receive gold wrist watches from the Carnation Company, Los Angeles.

Carolyn Goss, 18, of Lewiston also will receive a gold wrist watch as top dairy foods individual demonstrator at the fair. Carolyn demonstrated how to prepare a cheese souffle. Rapid progress has marked Carolyn's cooking activities because she made the jump to state championship with only one year in the dairy food project.

The championship team is thoroughly sold on the value of dairy products in every meal. Lois Malo never prepares a meal without using dairy products, and Janet Moeller, who prepared 750 meals during the past year, declares that "dairy products help give variety and health-giving properties to the meal."

Runner-up in the dairy foods team demonstration competition was the sister team of Shirley and Virginia Zenner of Belgrade.

Blue ribbon winners in the dairy food individual demonstrations include: Ruth Ann Pikop, Elbow Lake; Mary Ann Moon, Amiret; Yvonne Nehls, Tracy; Lowell Dittmer, Platon; Phyllis Arens, Heaton; and Carolyn Goss.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 2, 1948

SPECIAL

U FARM ANNOUNCES
DEDICATION OF ITS
NEWEST HOG BREED

A new breed of hogs will officially join the long list of established hog lines at a special dedication program at the University of Minnesota's branch experiment station at Crookston, Saturday, September 18.

The new line is the University's now well-known Minnesota No. 2. The new line is a cross of two inbred lines of Poland China with the Yorkshire and it has already proven itself as a fast gainer and economical feeder.

The No. 2 will now take its place beside the already famous Minnesota No. 1 hog. Both of the new hogs were developed under the direction of L. M. Winters, University professor of animal husbandry.

Full details about the performance of the new line will be given as part of the dedication ceremony.

Two public auction sales of both No. 1 and No. 2 stock will be held in connection with the dedication. About 150 head of the No. 1 stock will be sold at the University's branch agricultural experiment station at Grand Rapids on Friday, September 17, and about 100 head of the No. 2 stock at Crookston on September 18.

The sales will mark the first time that stock of either of the two lines will be offered to the public in an auction.

Donna Campbell, 17, Utica, today continued a long tradition in 4-H club work in her family. The tradition is winning grand championship 4-H beef honors at the Minnesota State Fair.

When Donna's two-year-old Angus heifer was named grand champion of the show this year it marked the third time in the last four fairs that a Campbell won the honor.

Last year sister Marion topped the class and in 1942 brother Lyle won both grand championship and showmanship honors.

Although this is Donna's first trip to the fair, she has shown twice at the Junior Livestock show at ~~the~~ So. St. Paul.

The new champion is treasurer of the Clyde Live~~W~~ires club and has been in club work for seven years. Donna comes from one the largest Angus raising families in the state; 289 animals ^{were} ~~are~~ raised on the 230-acre home farm this year.

Another famous 4-H name won top honors in the beef showmanship class when Ray Sallstrom, 19, Winthrop, was given ^{the} showmanship ^{title,} ~~honors.~~ Last fall Ray exhibited the grand champion baby beef at the Junior Livestock show.

Other state fair breed champions include: Robert Mc Cormack, Albert Lea, grade Aberdeen Angus; June Paulson, Sleepy Eye, purebred milking shorthorn; Arthur Syverson, Odin, purebred shorthorn; Floyd Ondracek, Hutchinson, grade shorthorn; Alphonse Zehrer, Sauke Center, purebred Ayrshire; Lyle Thiesse, Fairmont, grade Ayrshire; Irvin Halbakken, Cothsay, purebred Hereford; and Jim Lawler, Willmar, grade Hereford.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 3, 1948

TIMELY TIPS
Special to the FARMER

September is a good time to divide peony plants and bleeding hearts. Plant strong, vigorous divisions in well-enriched soil. Peonies demand full sunlight while bleeding hearts will do best in partial shade. Set the peony plants so the buds or "eyes" are out two inches below the soil surface.--L.G. Snyder.

If you have had to salvage every bit of roughage available to stretch your hay supply this winter, don't forget that the ration should be stepped up in protein. Increasing the protein will make efficient use of the protein. It might be wise to lay in a ton or two of linseed or soybean meal early.--Ramer Leighton.

Grasshopper populations have been building up rapidly this year. The situation now parallels that before the last big outbreak in 1932. Although egg-laying is well advanced, there is time to bait, dust, or spray while the hoppers are concentrating for egg-laying. Control now will do much to cut down the danger of heavy damage next year. Scattering poison bran or spraying or dusting with toxaphene or chlordane gives good results. County agents can give more complete details on control measures.--T. L. Aamodt.

Now is a good time to treat your seasoned and peeled jack pine, small round cedar and tamarack fence posts with a penta-preservative dissolved in fuel oil. When treating in a 55-gallon drum, soak the butts of the posts for 48 hours and then turn and soak the top end for 24 hours. Or you can simply give the top end a brush-on treatment. Penta-treatment is a cold-soaking method and doesn't require heating.--Raymond Wood.

(MORE)

Timely Tips Con't.

If the opportunity arises, it would be a good idea to obtain Ranger alfalfa seed. A little seed is available. The variety is promising and has joined other established varieties on the recommended list. If you're unable to buy blue tag seed from your seed house, write to the Agronomy Division, University Farm, for further information.--Carl Borgeson.

The dire predictions of the first fall frost may cause alarm with many crops, but don't worry about those apples. Apples will stand several degrees of frost and if left on the tree will color up and acquire that waxy coating which keeps them from shrivelling. If picked too early when they are only partially matured, the winter apples may soon shrivel in storage.--L.C.Snyder.

Prompt action with that poultry flock will pay dividends. Some of the early pullets are already laying. Put them into the house if you want them to keep it up. They won't mind at all, especially if you have taken the trouble to put the house in good shape so that they are comfortable. Leave them in so they won't have to worry about what the day will bring forth. Chickens don't like uncertainty.--Cora Cooke.

Fall farrowing time is here. Treat mother sow right and she'll present you with a better, more profitable crop of fall pigs. Have the farrowing pen clean for her. A clean, disinfected hog house or an individual house on pasture will meet her housing needs. Ordinarily, there will be little need to change her diet except to feed her lightly for 2 to 4 days before and after farrowing. Then increase the feed gradually until she is getting all she wants in 10 days to two weeks.--H.G. Zavoral.

(MORE)

Timely Tips Can't

Estimate your fertilizer needs for next spring now. Minnesota farmers are using 12 times as much fertilizer today as before the war so the demand is great. Get your order in early and be sure of a supply.--

Paul M. Burson.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1948

State Fair Special

Eight years of poultry project work in his local 4-H club was climaxed today when Stewart Dibley, Caledonia, was named grand champion 4-H poultry exhibitor at the Minnesota State Fair.

The new champion exhibited White Rocks which were judged the best of the 87 entries in the state fair competition. Mary Svoboda, ~~Caledonia~~ ^{Morton}, was named reserve champion with her New Hampshire Red entry. Blue ribbon winners in the second half of the fair in the

4-H poultry division include: Gerald Olson, Hartland; Harland Carstenzon, Jasper; Roland Berry, Waseca; Marvin Juliar, St. Clair; Lorin Current, Comfrey; Billy Bornholdt, Cleveland; Evelyn Wippman, Gibbon; Mary Svoboda; Delroy H. Olson, St. James; Joseph Shatava III, Pine City; Kay Halvorson, Rothsay; and Vernon Hanson, Gary.

Esmerela Tews of Hutchinson was the only blue ribbon winner in the geese class.

University Farm House
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1948

Home Life Special

1947's 4-H style queen, Catherine Duevel, Robbinsdale, has proven that dresses are not the only things she is skilled at making. Catherine today was named Minnesota's champion 4-H home furnishing demonstrator for 1948.

The former style queen won her new title by demonstrating how to make draperies at home. Making draperies, however, is only one of her many home furnishing accomplishments. During the past year she has completely re-decorated her own bedroom.

Top team in the home furnishing demonstrations were two sisters, Jo ~~Ann~~ ^{Ann} and Jacqueline Deal of Doran. The team demonstrated how to lay a good foundation for upholstery.

Blue ribbon winners in individual home furnishing demonstration include: ~~Carl~~ ^{Carl} Christensen, Bloomington; Pauline Diemer, Heron Lake; Isabel Anderson, Le Roy; Majorie Eken, Twin Valley; Clarice Foss, Pelican Rapids; Donna Carlstrom, Fosston; Edith Mykleby, Plummer; and Corrine Austin, Malung.

University of Minnesota
Department of Extension
1948-49, Minnesota
June 10, 1948

Carver County, Minnesota

Minding their manners has paid off for a pair of Carver County girls. They are Jean L. Ortlip, 13, Waconia, and Bernice Luebke, 14, Cologne, who won the 1948 4-H home assistance demonstration championship with their demonstration on table etiquette.

Blue ribbon winners in the team demonstrations in this class include : Janice Michel and Betty Hanson, Harmony; Lois Brown, Grove City, and Katherine Konietzke, Litchfield; and Frank Leidenfrost, Little Falls, and Nancy Wright, Royalton.

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University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
September 4, 1948

State Fair Special

A Maftin county 4-H girl who had hopes of going to the National Club Congress in Chicago next December ~~xx~~ with her sister as Minnesota's 4-H champion bread demonstration team will have to go alone.

The girl is Bryce Jorgensen, 16, of Fairmont, who today won championship honors at the Minnesota State Fair for her individual oral demonstration of how to bake yeast rolls.

Bryce and her sister Donna last year won state reserve championship honors for their bread demonstration and hoped to win top place this year. Just before the State Fair, however, Donna was taken ill with a serious bone infection and Bryce had to give the demonstration alone.

Named champion ~~xx~~ bread demonstration team was the team from Olmsted county, Rachel Geselle, 19, and Charlene Heins, 17, both of Rochester. For their winning demonstration, Rachel and Charlene will receive all-expense trips to the National Club Congress in Chicago.

All three bread-baking champions ~~xxxx~~ get plenty of experience at home demonstrating their ability. Bryce baked 240 dozen buns this past year and Charlene bakes 103 loaves of bread. Besides her baking achievements, Rachel has won honors in conservation, home beautification and livestock.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual oral bread demonstration were Evelyn Schultz, Brainerd; Thelma Ukkelberg, Clitherall; Constance Blasjo, Sturgeon Lake; and Ardella Kosola, Brittmount.

Three bread teams won blue ribbons for their demonstrations: Dorothy Harper and Joanne Skinner, Wells; Donna and Verna Owens, Crookston; and Joanne and Barbara Sellon, Elk River.

A trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago in December is in store for Ardath Wohlford, 4-H girl from Jasper, because of her winning 2A bread demonstration.

The 15-year-old Pipestone county girl was named champion in the 4-H silent bread demonstration at the Minnesota State Fair. Ardath, who has been in the 4-H bread project for three years, competed with more than 90 other bread demonstrators.

Blue ribbon winners in the 4-H silent bread demonstration were Jeanne Wensel, Aitkin; Betty Hansen, Palisade; Lois Simpson, Maynard; Lyle Sinnott, North Branch; Barbara Ozment, Rosemount; Esther Ann Erickson, ~~East~~ Blue Earth; Lucille Rathbone, Chatfield; Irene Legried, Oakland; Clarice Hinrichs, Red Wing.

Harriet Schiltz, Caledonia; Arlet Strandquist, Argyle; Lois Michels, Mankato; Corinne Heins, Rochester; Eunice Dillrud, Pelican Rapids; Florence Paulson, Parkers Prairie; Wanda Scholin, Thief River Falls; Ardella Sylvester, Fisher; Elaine Ingebretson, Fertile; Marlene Hasselou, Clements; Minerva Bescke, Arlington.

Joan Sauer, St. Cloud; Joan Wright, Hastings; Marjorie Oehlke, Stillwater; Betty Lou Thesing, Lewiston.

James Muszy, 30, Thief River Falls, today received one of the highest honors given to 4-H club members when he was named outstanding dairy club member in the state.

The award, a De Laval separator, is based on the quality of the dairy animal shown at the Minnesota State Fair, the club member's dairy record for three or more years, and an oral examination given by University of Minnesota dairy specialists at the Fair.

James placed high in the Holstein dairy 4-H competition during the first half of the Fair to qualify for the final oral examination.

Dairy honors are not new to the champion. During his 10 years in 4-H club work he has won eight out of 10 grand championships in the dairy heifer class at the Pennington county fair. He has won the dairy showmanship championship three times at the Red River Valley shows at Crookston and has carried 30 dairy projects during his 4-H career.

As part owner in the Muszy and Sons dairy herd, he won the grand championship Holstein dairy herd honors at the recent North Dakota State Fair. Exhibiting in the open class at the Minnesota State Fair, he also placed third in the two-year-old dairy heifer class.

Four-H breed dairy champions at the fair include Alphonse Zehrer, Sauke Center, Ayrshire purebred; Lyle Thiesse, Fairmont, grade Ayrshire; Phillip Tennis, Hayward, purebred Guernsey; Victor Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, grade Guernsey; LeRoy Tschetter, Mountain Lake, purebred Jersey; Dale Anderson, Moose Lake, grade Jersey; Melvin Sprengeler, Green Isle, Brown Swiss purebred; Edward Dock, Jasper, grade Brown Swiss; Glenn Ruble, Albert Lea, purebred Holstein; and Lois Hafemeyer, Kenyon, grade Holstein.

Phillip Tennis was also reserve champion dairy club member.

Avis Friton, 17, Sleepy Eye, is richer by an electric mixer as a result of her 4-H club demonstration in home assistance at the Minnesota State Fair.

The 4-H girl from Brown county won the championship in home assistance with her demonstration on how to stencil.

Avis has ~~x~~ stenciled dishtowels, bibs and other articles for gifts. As a part of her home assistance project, she has also made toys for children.

Blue ribbons for home assistance individual demonstrations went to Darlene Minsghor, Cass Lake; Betty Bordon, Merrifield; Marilyn House, South St. Paul; Iris Koril, Flenzburg; Beverly Omdahl, Fosston; Barbara Bloomer, Morristown; Rosemary Caspers, Melrose; Lois Bahl, Halloway; and Patricia Connick, Maple Lake.

Demonstrations by three 4-H girls on preparing chicken and peaches for freezing won top placings in the frozen foods class of 4-H demonstrations at Minnesota State Fair.

Grace Janssen, 20, Barnesville, was named champion of individual demonstrations given on freezing. Arlene Van de Walker, 17, Pine Island, and Elsie Weckerling, 18, Pine Island, won first place with their team demonstration on ~~preparing and~~ preparing frying and roasting chickens for freezing. Grace showed how to use ascorbic acid in freezing peaches to prevent them from darkening. The three winners will receive cash awards.

Increasing popularity of freezing foods was indicated by the larger number of 4-H ~~entries~~ entries in the demonstrations.

Blue ribbon winners in individual freezing demonstrations were Delphine Tacheny, Mankato; Catherine Nelson, Blue Earth; Carole Hanson, Ellendale; Elizabeth Oswald, Corcoran; Beverly Leuthner, St. Bonifacius; Shirley Kuehl, Hutchinson; Audrey Meyer, Balaton; Agnes Corroy, Chokio; Phyllis Place, Benson; Beverly Norris, Burtrum; and Harriet Robertson, Buffalo.

Members of the blue ribbon team were Harriet Rickenberg, Kennedy, and Helon Swenson, Lake Bronson.

University Farm Home
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1938

Beulah Buchan, 17, Alpha, Mary Kruger, 14, Plainview
and Anne Binder, 15, Plainview are this year's 4-H champions
in canning demonstrations at ^{Minnesota} ~~the University Farm~~

Beulah, who has canned 672 quarts of food this year,
~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ won top place in the individual food preservation
demonstrations. Mary and Anne were declared champion canning team.

Together the members of the winning team have canned
nearly 1000 quarts of fruit, meat and vegetables.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual canning demonstrations
were Arlys Cahberg, Lake Hubert; Christabel Adix, Alden; Maxine
Clark, Laporte; Willa May Searles, Dalton; and Jean Covert,
Faribault.

The 4-H girls' winning ways in the livestock competition at the Minnesota State Fair continued today as 18-year-old Marilyn Beal of Maple Plain proved herself to be the best judge of dairy cattle of all Minnesota 4-H club members.

Competing with the Hennepin county team, Marilyn piled up the highest score, 722 out of a possible 800, in the 4-H dairy cattle judging contest. The new champion, who owns her own herd of 10 purebred Brown Swias, placed four out of six classes without error.

Top honors in the dairy/^{team}judging went to the Brown county trio who will now represent Minnesota 4-H'ers at the National Dairy Congress in Waterloo. Members of the winning team include Leon Fritsche, 15; Vernon Kitzberger, 15; and Patricia A. Scheibel, 14, all of New Ulm.

The next four teams in the competition were Olmsted with 1974 points, Benton and Cottonwood with 1956 points each, and Steele, ~~with 1948 points~~ with a score of 1946.

In the individual judging contest, Leon Fritsche, New Ulm, took second place; Donald Randall, Winona, third; Charles Rysley, Winnebago, fourth; and Harold Charles, Byron, fifth.

A team from Pipestone county that wouldn't stay beaten has walked off with the 4-H general livestock judging title at the Minnesota State Fair.

The team placed fifteenth last year. This year they came back with practically the same membership to win the right to represent Minnesota 4-H'ers at the biggest livestock show in the world, the International at Chicago.

Leading the team is Paul Krapf, 19, ^{Jasper} ~~Rathron~~, who also proved himself to be the best general livestock judge among Minnesota's 50,000 4-H club members. He won individual honors by tallying 421 out of a possible 450 points.

Other members of the team are Norman Pahl, 20, ~~Ruthron~~, who placed fifth in the individual class, and John D. Schmidt, 18, Pipestone.

The team attributes its success this year to the excellent coaching they received from Pipestone county agent C. C. Chase and to their long work with 4-H livestock.

The next four teams in the contest were Swift with 1195 points; Le Seuer, 1181; Freeborn, 1174; and Steele, 1186.

Second place in the individual competition went to James Quinn, Montevideo. Frank Kelley, Jr., LeRoy, won third; Edward Stoesz, Mountain Lake, fourth, and Norman Pahl, Ruthron, fifth.

University Farm
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
September 8, 1948

State Fair Special

Knowing how to plan and serve appetizing, well-balanced meals has won top honors for three 4-H club girls who gave demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair.

Championship in the team demonstration in food preparation went to two sisters, Margaret and Janet Scherfenberg, 14, Hendrum, who prepared a meal based on the basic seven foods.

Champion in the individual food preparation demonstration contest was Norma Beck, 13, Shakopee, who demonstrated how to use bananas in a variety of ways for ripeness. The 14-year-old Martin county girl has won 11 projects and 25 medals this year.

Blue ribbon teams were Signe Jacobson, Pennock and Mary Fransen, Willmar; Elaine Arlette and Arthursen Dufault, Crookston; and Marie Amundson and Wilson Berry, Waseca.

In individual demonstrations blue ribbons went to Marvlin Gray, Aitkin; Lillian Alford, Le Sueur; Marlys Peterson, Constance; Carol Hanson, Crookston; Edith Carlson, Murdock; Ritamae Grossman, Hamannville; Ethel Wicklander, Blue Earth; Mary Ann Larick, Le Sueur; Bonnie Westby, Le Sueur; Elizabeth Kulevar, Le Sueur; Marie Ogden and Eunice Janssen, Worthington.

Elaine and Corinne Wicklander, Hamannville; Gretchen Molenaar, Renville; Laura Struck, Worthington; Arnette Lang, Le Sueur; Gloria Kiestor, Wadena; Leona Holstad, Le Roy; Ardis Rehwer, Rushmore; Carlene, Le Sueur; Marlene Becken, Hector; Marilyn, Le Sueur; and Evelyn, Bluewood; and Linnea Jensen, Wadena.

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September 5, 1948

State Fair Special

David Lohnman, 19, Embury, has won an all-expense trip to the Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa, for ~~his~~ his championship demonstration at the Minnesota State Fair on how to wash a cream separator.

The Goodhue county boy was given top place in competition with other 4-H members who also gave demonstrations on washing the cream separator or dairy utensils.

Named champion individual dairy demonstrator was Mary 18, Jean Wolter, Fairmont, who showed how to care for milk from the cow to the cooler.

Benton county won top placing ^{among} ~~the~~ dairy teams ~~at the~~ ~~state~~ ~~fair~~.
Members of the team, John Surski, 18, and Jack Murphy, 18, ^{Jack Rapido,} gave a demonstration on producing quality milk.

The dairy ~~winners~~ winners all have dairy animals of their own. Mary Jean will attend college this fall on earnings from her livestock. The three boys have made a start toward raising their own herds.
~~herds of their own~~

Larry Lawin, Burtrum, won a blue ribbon placing for his demonstration of faster milking.

Five winners in 4-H horticultural and forestry demonstrations were announced today following completion of demonstrations by club members at the Minnesota State Fair.

A girl, Ethel Remillard, 17, Williams, carried off honors in the forestry division. She demonstrated proper methods of tree planting.

Carol Gerten, 16, St. Paul, was named champion in individual garden demonstrations. She showed how to prepare celery for market.

Dean Nyquist¹³ and Jack Jenson¹³, Hoffman, gave the winning garden team demonstration of how to make a pea sheller.

Harlen Boche, 19, South St. Paul, was given top placing in the fruit division for his demonstration of staking raspberries.

Champion potato demonstrator was Ted Trojahn, 16, Nassau, who showed the Fair audience how to store potatoes properly.

Blue ribbon winners in the Forestry demonstrations were Willis Shoemaker, Kasota; Erland Carlson, Brakine; Arlen Hermodson, Crockston; and George Murphy, Norala.

Blue ribbons for individual garden demonstrations went to Carroll Giesler, Aitkin; Isidore Faerber, New Ulm; Marilyn Fahning, Wells; Madge Olson, Jackson; and Laverne Adelman, Lac qui Parle county (Big Stone City, S. D.).

In individual potato demonstrations blue ribbon winners were Willard Carlson, Mantova; Earl Erickson, Carlton; and Fred Ulrich, Rochester.

A demonstration of simple methods to pasteurize milk won grand championship for Anita Burdager, 17, Hills, in the 4-H health activity demonstration class at the Minnesota State Fair.

Anita has been a club member for eight years and has carried the health activity for six years.

Blue ribbon winners in health demonstrations held during the week were Sandra Prange, Lake Crystal; Marilyn Nelson, Sleepy Eye; Maxine Lee, Barnesville; Marilyn Flom, Kenyon; Lorna Hurley, New Albin, Iowa (Houston county); Marlene Hagen, Cambridge; Marilyn Berg, Round Lake; Dolores Lien, Louisburg; Ardis Wright, Fairmont; Roberta Schneider, Grove City; Marilyn McCann, Lismore; Lucille Andring, Gary; Duanne Georgius, Wabasso; Clara Kompelien, Ross; Dwight Kauppi, Meadowlands.

Blue ribbon honors in the health contest earlier in the week were also announced today. Boys in the blue ribbon class were James Erkens, Brainerd; ~~James~~ Owen Jenson, Louisburg; Robert Riebel, Le Sueur; James Rabehl, Rochester; Gerald Bloedow, Wanda; Eugene Sammon, Faribault; and William Brown, St. Paul.

Girls winning blue ribbons in the health contest were Gwen Erickson, Bemidji; Janet Klock, Foreston; Margaret Coyne, Graceville; Sandra Prange, Lake Crystal; Lois Bloemke, Springfield; Lola Rae Champ, Averill; Beverly Patterson, Kasson; Ruth Hedin, Maple Plain; Delphine Muggli, Gregeton; Beverly Johnson, Guckeen; Ella Mae Hovland, Royalton; La Vonne Luthe, Lansing; Jane Lippman, Gibbon; Phyllis Hovde, Twin Valley; Nancy Hanson, Ashby; Gladys Vigen, Thief River Falls; Doris Tracy, Pine City; Marilyn Acherkirch, Minneapolis; JoAnne Smith, Warroad; Ellen Malone, Wadena; LaDonna Scheffert, New Richland; and Elaine Balch, Winona.

Ability to iron a shirt quickly does more than save time and energy for Joyce Peterson, 4-H girl from Murdock. Her demonstration of how to do it in four and a half minutes won her the championship in the 4-H club individual clothing demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair. and majoring in home economics in college, Joyce, who is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ makes most of her own clothes. She has been a 4-H member for 10 years and has carried the clothing project for six years.

Blue ribbon winners in the 4-H individual clothing demonstrations were Donna Sutton, Saum; Roberta Pohl, Hankato; Mary Griebel, New Ulm; Audrey Lofgren, Moose Lake; Margaret Schimelpfenig, Norwood; Grachia Sanders, Cass Lake; and Arlene Jones, Betty Jo Sederstrom, Montevideo; Jo Ann Hemquist, Taylors Falls; Elizabeth Franz, Bingham Lake; Janet Brandli, Kasson; Norma Grant, Osakis; Anita Erickson, Goodhue; Patricia Connolly, Grand Rapids; Virginia Leen, Jackson.

Ruth Brodin, Heron Lake; Janice Newton, Fergus Falls; Lucille Isle, Pipestone; Marjorie Wyland, St. Paul; Delores Spain, Elk River; Jeanette Henrichs, Donnelly; Joyce L. Larson, Benson; Betty Rundell and Jerry Jacobs, Verndale; Dorothy Manke, Janesville.

Carol Johnson, Lindstrom, doesn't need a fancy vase to make a beautiful bouquet.

Demonstrating flower arrangements with a chick feeder, a bread pan and a teapot for her containers, the 14-year-old Chisago county girl won the championship in 4-H individual home beautification demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair. She finds ordinary kitchen utensils more interesting to use for her flower arrangements than expensive bowls.

Phyllis Edwards, 15, and Sharon Kragenbring,^{12,} Atwater, received the highest score for their/^{home beautification} team demonstration on flowers as a hobby.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual home beautification demonstrations were Marian Leister, Bemidji; Verrill Foss, Rice; Marion Bleomke, Springfield; Justine Oliver, Winnebago; Marilyn Mark, Goodhue; Marian Brown, Bloomington; Russell Netland, Sunburg; Charles Ness, Jr., Litchfield; Minnie Schlapkohl, Reading; Norman Gorder, Mary.

Virginia Hofschulte, Eyota; Lowell Perkins, St. Paul; Marilyn Potter, Clements; Carol Wammer, Edger; Lois Raati, Gilbert; Arlyn Schmidt, ~~St.~~ Chokio; Janet Cluff, Zumbro Falls; Sally Paulson, Newport; Margaret Ottum, St. James; Merry Gady, Lewiston; and Norma Reishus, Cottonwood.

University of Minnesota
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 6, 1948

State Fair Special

A demonstration, "Safety in the Home Care of the Sick", has won 18-year-old Helen Sebaefer, Elva Barth 4-H'er, a gold watch and the State Fair grand championship in 4-H safety demonstrations.

The gold watch is awarded by the St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch.

The new champion emphasized that it is essential to label every item in the medicine cabinet to assure safety to the home sick.

In addition, the demonstration stressed the importance of being careful in giving medicines and of sterilizing medical utensils and dressings.

Blue ribbon winners in the safety demonstration competition include: Sweneth Eeman, route 6, Saukville; Mary Jane Ginzel, Odessa; Mary Ann Swanson, Byron; Carol Callman, Fergus Falls; Dianne Lendobeja, Thief River Falls; and Geraldine Mathews, Appleton.

F-45

University of Minnesota
University of Minnesota
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1948

A demonstration, "Keep Minnesota Green", by Darlene Johnson, 16, Middle River, today has judged the best demonstration on conservation presented by a member at the Minnesota State Fair.

Although Mrs. Johnson is the new champion, she has long been in the conservation activity in her work, she has long been interested in protection and restoration of natural resources. She has planted a number of evergreens and maple trees on her home farm. In addition she has given conservation demonstrations in her local community and delivered talks on the local radio station.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual conservation demonstration include Robert Chasness, Paynesville; Gordon Barnes, Lyle; and Robert Atherton, Wheaton.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 6, 1948

State Fair Special

Minnesota farmers can always be sure to keep their tractors in good running order if they will follow the advice of three 4-H boys demonstrating 4-H tractor maintenance at the Minnesota State Fair.

The boys are Kenneth Forbord, Danvers, who won the individual demonstrations honors, and Homer Ness, Worthington, and Russell Thompson, Rushmore, who teamed up to take the team demonstration title.

Kenneth demonstrated magneto distributor ~~servicing~~ servicing and the team general tractor maintenance.

Russell Thompson declares that the average farmer wastes from 9 to 12 per cent of his fuel and spends twice as much time on tractor repairs as he should. By keeping the tractor in good running condition at all times, this waste could be avoided, he believes.

Other blue ribbon winners in the individual tractor maintenance demonstrations were Allen Hoffman, Farmington, and Carl Lee, Badger.

Championships in 1-H livestock and poultry demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader.

Named outstanding individual animal demonstrator was Francis Crawford, 18, Beaver Creek, who will receive an all-expense trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago in December. Eight years of work in meat animal production helped him to win the trip. His prize top-ranking demonstration was on feeding sheep.

Pipestone county won the honors for having the champion meat animal demonstration team. Members of the winning beef team, William Drew, 20, and Ardell Pacile, 17, Jasper, will be awarded a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Lloyd Lechlin, 15, Princeton, received the highest score in the individual beef demonstrations. He showed how to mix feed.

Another 15-year-old boy, Robert Evenson, Minnesota Lake, was named champion in the pig demonstration class. He demonstrated care and management of his pig.

Top poultry demonstrator was Oscar Breiland, Thief River Falls, who showed how to cull for egg production.

Championship in poultry team demonstrations went to Richard Caruth, 15, Farmington, and Richard Angus, 17, Farmington.

Blue ribbon winners in the livestock classes were: sheep - Duane Peterson, Clearbrook; Oscar Vaadeland, Park Rapids; James Hawley, Lakefield; Leo Schachtel, Gary; Norman Niesen, Fergus Falls; Donald Gustafson, Minger. Beef - Donald Schirrick, Red Lake Falls. Pig - Richard Gustafson, Fergus Falls; Robert Casner, DeForest; Porcine - Robert Morris.

University News Service
University Park
St. Paul 1, Minn.
September 6, 1948

State Fair Special

Two 4-H club girls proved at the Minnesota State Fair that they know how to alter and fit patterns in sewing for themselves and others. They are Renee Lenzmeier, 15, and Lenore Lansing, 16, St. Cloud, who received the championship in 4-H clothing demonstrations given during the ~~week~~ Fair.

Both girls won blue ribbons in the county dress revue, modeling dresses they made themselves. Renee has been a club member for five years, Lenore for six years.

Blue ribbon teams in the clothing demonstrations were Margaret Renchin and Louanna Loew, Hayfield; Jean Flom and Rhoda Voxland, Kenyon; Beatrice Skoblik and Donna Wagner, L_ucan; Barbara Sells, Beaver Creek and Margaret Juhl, Luverne; Mary Wilson and Anna Marie Anderson, Zimmerman; and Imogene Pederson and Marilyn Laningen, Odin.

F-48 47

Four-H club boys showed their versatility during the Minnesota State Fair by the variety of their demonstrations.

Today champions in soil conservation, electric and concrete demonstrations were announced.

Dick Germscheid, 18, Le Sueur, received the highest score in the individual soil conservation class for his demonstration on testing soils.

Champion electric demonstrator was Charles Lofgren, 18, Moose Lake, who showed how to wire an electric motor. Charles has made himself a handy man around the farm by doing such jobs as repairing lamp cords, wiring the chicken house and constructing an air compressor.

Gene Haugen, 15, Longville, won ~~the~~ first place in individual concrete demonstrations by showing how to mix quality concrete.

Blue ribbons went to Gordon Erickson and John Undersander, St. Cloud, for their team demonstration on concrete.

In individual electric demonstrations blue ribbon winners were Harold Habedank, Twin Valley; Arnold Carlson, Corvuso; and Rosco Strawn, Holloway.

Thelma Ukkelberg, 18, Clitherall, is Minnesota's
4-H pie baking queen.

(Monday, Sept. 6)

The Otter Tail county girl today/won the championship
in the 4-H apple pie baking contest at the Minnesota State Fair
in competition with 38 other contestants.

As 4-H pie baking queen, she will represent Minnesota
if this state takes part in the national cherry pie baking contest
in Chicago in February.

Champion of the first division of the ^{4-H pie} contest held Wednesday
was Donna Mae Poppe, 20, Hancock, who competed in the finals today.

^{also}
Thelma ~~Ukkelberg~~ won a blue ribbon for her bread demonstration
at this year's State Fair, ^{She} has had plenty of experience in
baking. This summer as part of her food preparation and baking
projects she made and sold 58 loaves of bread, 27 tea rings,
169 cakes, 327 dozen doughnuts, 498 dozen cookies, 762 pieces
of lefse, 141 pies. The money she has earned selling baked goods
will go toward paying expenses this year when she enrolls as a
freshman in home economics at the University of Minnesota.

A club member for nine years, Thelma has been taking
the bread baking project for six. Besides home economics, she
has carried livestock projects, junior leadership and gardening.

Blue ribbon winners in the pie baking contest were Donna
Mae Poppe; Carol Koester, Janesville; Cristabel/ Adix, Alden;
Roselyn Skarsten, Benson; Patricia Benson, Harmony; and
Carol Klefsaas, Madison.

Contestants were judged on technique and skill as well
as the finished product.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1948

Immediate Release

Ways of building a better rural community will be considered during the ninth annual short course for Farm Bureau Women which will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 15-17.

Minnesota Farm Bureau officers will speak on Wednesday (September 15), which has been designated as Farm Bureau Organization Day.

Opening the morning program, Mrs. Lewis Minion, Bingham Lake, state home and community director of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, will discuss the program of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau. Dorothy Simmons, new state home demonstration leader for the University of Minnesota, will present the extension home program.

Announcement of district and state winners in the annual essay contest for Farm Bureau Women will be made at the morning session. Featured speakers Wednesday afternoon will be T. C. Engum, state director of rural education, whose subject will be "School Reorganization to Date," and Wesley Spink, professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota, who will discuss new discoveries in medical research.

Highlighting the three-day meeting will be the annual banquet Wednesday evening in the Lowry hotel, St. Paul. Speakers will be J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, and George Grim, Minneapolis Morning Tribune columnist.

Among subjects to be considered Thursday and Friday will be mental hygiene, youth conservation, the selective service program and education for farm youth. Charles Turck, president of Macalaster college, St. Paul, will give the closing talk Friday afternoon on "The Real Forces for Peace."

A-3951-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 7, 1948

To all counties

NEW TYPE BARN
EXPLAINED IN
RECENT FOLDER

Farmers planning to build or remodel their old barn should consider the loose housing plan, County Agent _____ says. The plan may not be practical on many farms, but it is worth considering.

A new publication, Extension Folder 146, "Loose Housing for Dairy Cattle," is now available at the county extension office. The new folder is the first ever issued in Minnesota and one of the first in the Middle West, _____ says.

The authors of the folder are three University of Minnesota agricultural specialists -- S. A. Engene, W. E. Peterson and C. K. Otis. They describe loose housing in these three points:

1. The dairy cows run loose in a pen or open lot except when they are being milked.
2. The cows are fed hay and silage from simple bunks or racks. A central tank provides them with drinking water.
3. The cows are milked and fed grain in a separate milking room, popularly known as the milking parlor.

Loose housing is now more practical than ever before because of new ideas in housing, new types of equipment and new methods of herd management. Many farmers are adopting this system because of its effect on herd health, cost of barn construction, cost of equipment and cost of labor.

County Agent _____ declares that the system has both advantages and disadvantages. Each farmer must study his own conditions and decide which type of barn will most effectively meet his needs. The new folder lists both strong and weak points and then tells how loose housing can be established.

News Bureau
University Farm
5. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 7, 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

SPECIALIST GIVES
SUGGESTIONS FOR
SCHOOL CLOTHES

What clothes to get for the daughter in school is one of the problems mothers face each fall.

When school clothing must be purchased, mothers should be sure that all articles are the correct size, comfortable, suitable for school wear and becoming, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Two other important requirements are that the article of clothing be liked by the child and be priced to fit the family pocketbook.

In buying girls' dresses, mothers should ask themselves how often they will need washing, how easily they can be washed and ironed, how they will look after half a dozen washings and whether they will need special care between wearings.

Most girls will want more clothes than they actually need. Miss Scheid suggests that this year fashion wants of girls from first grade through college can be pretty well satisfied if they have a plaid dress, a corduroy jumper and a Little Women's blouse.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 7, 1948

To counties with
hay shortages

CULL COWS WITH
CARE THIS FALL

With hay short in _____ County this fall, many farmers will be tempted to cull their dairy herds closely. Often this may be necessary, but care should be taken not to sell the wrong animals, says County Agent _____.

A farmer who is short of roughage should keep several things in mind in culling the herd, _____ says.

First, he should be guided entirely by his own situation as to how much he has to cut-down his herd. It will pay to buy feed for the good cows.

Second, he should decide which animals in the herd no longer are of any real value as dairy cows. These should go first.

Third, he should consider whether to sell young stock or milking cows. Sometimes there is the tendency to sell good milking cows and keep the heifers because heifers are expected to produce better than the cows. This move should be considered carefully because with the cow goes the milking income. Sometimes it is better business to keep the milk cows and sell part of the yearling heifers.

Fourth, there is a real demand for dairy heifers and cows. H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm, reports that requests are coming in constantly for dairy cattle from the grain areas of western Minnesota where farmers wish to establish dairy herds again. They feel that dairying will be a good risk especially if grain prices should fall as expected.

Even though meat prices are high, well-bred dairy heifers should be and are needed in the dairy business. Letters to agents in the western part of the state will, Searles believes, bring buyers for good dairy cows and heifers.

Fifth, remember that dairy cattle numbers have continued to decline while both population and demand for dairy products have been increasing.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1948

Immediate Release

Two Minnesota 4-H club boys will be given all-expense trips to Chicago to attend the International Livestock Show as a result of the work they have done in livestock loss prevention.

The boys are Milton Hansen, 19, and John Mikkalson, Jr., 15, Bricelyn, who were named champion demonstration team in livestock loss prevention at the Minnesota State Fair. They demonstrated cattle grub control.

John, who has been in club work for six years, owns a Hereford grade steer and Milton, a club member for 10 years, has his own Shorthorn purebred steer.

Other special awards to 4-H club members announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, are a \$50 bond to Cyril Schurur, 19, St. Cloud, and a \$25 bond to Vernon Strom, 18, Tamarack.

Both boys won the awards on the basis of demonstrations given at the Minnesota State Fair and work they have done in farm mechanics. Cyril was individual champion farm mechanics demonstrator at the fair, and Vernon was runner-up. Cyril showed how to operate a seed grain treater. Vernon's demonstration was on how to tie useful knots.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1948

Immediate Release

There is an impostor forcing its way into the fields of Minnesota farmers this year. This impostor is a weed called yellow trefoil which is posing as a desirable plant.

The weed is getting a better start than it should because it is a member of the legume family. The legumes, of course, have established themselves as some of the best crops farmers can raise. Because it looks something like the legumes--alfalfa and sweet clover--many farmers have mistakenly believed that it is a good plant.

Yellow trefoil goes by several names. Botanists call it *Medicago Lupulina*. Farmers know it as black medic, hop medic, none-such, black-seeded hop clover or German clover.

Yellow trefoil is an annual having a three-part leaf and small yellowish flowers. These flowers develop into small single-seeded black coiled pods about the size of sweet clover pods. Actually yellow trefoil has some value as a feed if properly handled. However, its disadvantages far outweigh its advantages, according to A. H. Larson, University of Minnesota agricultural botanist.

Since it mixes easily with alfalfa and clover seed, it is easily introduced on the farm. It has caused lodging in small grains after the grain starts to fill.

Spraying with 2,4-D is a good way to control trefoil, Larson says. However, it is too late in the season to do this so he suggests two steps.

Check legume seed carefully before seeding and spot the weed in your fields so you can take proper action early next year. The State Seed Laboratory will check seed and Agricultural Botany will help identify plants. Send samples of either seed or plants to these offices at University Farm, St. Paul 1, for positive identification.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1948

Immediate Release

Nearly 50 dairy experts have now been recruited to teach and lead discussions at the University of Minnesota's second annual Dairy Products Institute at University Farm, September 20-23.

The staff for the four-day course is one of the largest ever gathered for a short course, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The institute will include sections for practically every phase of dairy product manufacturing. Buttermakers will meet September 20-21; cheesemakers, September 20; ice cream makers, September 21; market milk manufacturers, September 22; dry milk manufacturers, September 22-23; and dairy fieldmen and inspectors, September 23.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1948

Immediate Release

Nearly 1200 persons are expected to attend short courses on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus during the last three weeks of September, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The flock selecting and pullorum testing short course, September 13-17, will be the first of five short courses planned. This course is restricted to managers and employees of hatcheries regulated by the Minnesota Poultry Improvement board.

Heading the list of outside speakers for the course are T. B. Avery, professor of poultry husbandry, Kansas State College, Manhattan, and George C. Davis, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater. Attendance at the course is expected to reach 200.

The Farm Bureau Women's short course, September 15-17, is one of the most popular offered at University Farm for women. Attendance is not restricted to Farm Bureau members, and discussions have been planned to interest all homemakers.

Two short courses are scheduled for the week of September 20, Christianson says.

The second annual dairy institute will be held September 20-23. Over 300 persons interested in the manufacture of dairy products will attend.

A Dairy Herd Improvement Association short course for supervisors will be given September 20-24, with Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman in charge. Successful completion of this course makes the student eligible for a position as DHIA supervisor. Most of the students will be placed immediately.

The final short course of the month, Swine Feeders Day, September 29, will also probably be the largest. Farmers interested in the latest discoveries in swine feeding and management by the University are invited to attend.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota's 4-H pie baking champion, Thelma Ukkelberg, 18, Clitherall, and two other 4-H club members have been awarded \$100 scholarships for long-time and outstanding livestock records.

Ernest Knudson, 17, Hartland, and Elizabeth Pierce, 18, Verndale, are the other 4-H'ers who received the honor.

Announcement of the McKerrow scholarships was made today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. The McKerrow scholarships are given each year to 4-H members who have outstanding records over a period of years in livestock and have increased the size of their projects.

The three scholarship winners plan to enter the University of Minnesota this fall, the girls to take home economics, Ernest to enroll in agriculture. All of them own some livestock and have won many blue ribbons in their 4-H animals. They are active junior leaders in their local clubs.

Thelma has been in club work for nine years and during that time has carried baby beef, dairy, lamb and poultry projects. She has her own flock of 56 White Rock chickens and 26 ducks. She has been president, secretary and treasurer of a local 4-H club.

Elizabeth was one of the top three students graduating from Wadena High School in June. A club member for nine years, she has carried dairy and poultry projects in addition to home economics and junior leadership projects.

Ernest is one of five brothers and sisters now in 4-H club work. In his seven years as a club member he has specialized in livestock work, taking dairy, beef, lamb and pig projects. Besides being an active junior leader in his local club, he has held the offices of president, secretary and treasurer. His brother Kernel who operates the home farm was selected for the National FFA Star Farmer Award in 1945.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1948

Immediate Release

If you are one of thousands of women trying to feed the family well in spite of rising food prices, the five-point consumer food conservation program drawn up by the United States Department of Agriculture may be of some help. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, commenting on the program, said it points out specific ways of meeting the problem of inflated prices.

Here is the five-point program for conservation as outlined by the Department of Agriculture:

1. Feed your family well, nutritionally. It isn't necessary to follow the same meal patterns you have followed before. Try new recipes. Plan your meals according to the basic seven food groups. Decide how much money you can spend for food and then plan carefully how to spend it.
2. Use the lower-price plentiful foods instead of scarce ones. Serve fresh fruits and vegetables liberally when they are in season. Can, freeze or store that isn't eaten from the garden.
3. Use food alternates wisely. If you cut down purchases of some foods, be sure to use equally nutritious replacements. Use meat alternates at least one day a week. Fish, eggs, milk, cheese, poultry, peanuts, dried beans and peas can safely replace part of the meat in diets. Substitute economy cuts of meat for the more popular, expensive cuts.
4. Serve dishes that extend scarce foods and save money. Plentiful vegetables, for example, "extend" the flavor of a small amount of beef in a savory brown stew.
5. Get your money's worth from the food you buy. To avoid plate waste, make servings small and let the family come back for more. Store food the way it keeps best, save fats and use leftovers to add variety to meals.

To help homemakers carry out the five-point program, the Department of Agriculture has issued a menu and recipe booklet, "Money-Saving Main Dishes." The booklet may be obtained, free of charge, from the local county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1948

Immediate Release

For the first time University of Minnesota stock of the famous new lines of hogs--the Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2--will be distributed to the general public.

The occasion will be the official dedication of the Minnesota No. 2 hog as an established breed of hogs at the Crookston Agricultural Experiment station on Saturday, September 18. At that time about 100 head of the No. 2 will be sold at public auction.

Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture will present the No. 2 as a product of the Agricultural Experiment station to Minnesota farmers. John Olson, Worthington, president of the Inbred Livestock Registry Association and president of the Minnesota Swine Breeders' Association will accept in behalf of the farmers of the state.

On the previous day, the first public auction of No. 1 stock will take place at Grand Rapids, Minnesota. About 150 head will be sold.

The Minnesota No. 2 is a new breed of hogs developed as part of a regional swine project under the direction of L. M. Winters, University of Minnesota professor of animal husbandry.

The new breed, like the No. 1, has proved itself to be well suited to commercial production on the farm. It has the advantage of rapid gains and good quality meat. It is especially well suited for crossing with other breeds for the production of market hogs.

The new hog is a cross between two lines of Poland China and the Yorkshire. Eight years of intensive breeding work were necessary to develop the new line.

The No. 2 hog is a spotted black and white animal with erect ears. The results of crossing the new lines with other breeds have been especially promising.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 14, 1948

RELEASE: 12 noon Wednesday,
September 15

Mrs. Edward Baach, Faribault, today was named state winner of this year's essay contest for Farm Bureau women.

Announcement of the winner was one of the highlights of the morning session (Wednesday) which opened the ninth annual Farm Bureau Women's Short Course on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

District winners in the essay contest were Vivian Moffitt, Detroit Lakes, Becker county, district 1; Mrs. John Rudie, Swanville, Morrison county, district 2; Mrs. Baach, district 3; and Mrs. George Holck, Ruthton, Murray county, district 4.

As state champion, Mrs. Baach was awarded a \$50 prize. District winners receive all-expense trips to the short course.

Subject of the essay contest was "Keep Your Lamps Lighted."

Main speakers at this (Wednesday) afternoon's program will be T. C. Engum, state director of rural education, who will talk on school reorganization to date, and Wesley Spink, professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota, who will discuss new discoveries in medical research.

Minnesota Farm Bureau officers who will speak in the afternoon include Hugh Crane, Good Thunder, director of Lyon Township Farm Bureau unit of Blue Earth county; Frank Picha, Hopkins, director of Minnetonka unit of Hennepin county; Mrs. H. L. Matson, Avoca, Murray county home and community chairman; and Mrs. J. D. Hubbell, Ada, president of Norman county Farm Bureau.

The annual banquet will be held this (Wednesday) evening at the Lowry hotel, St. Paul. J. S. Jones, executive secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, will act as toastmaster. Special speakers will be J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, and George Grim, Minneapolis Morning Tribune columnist.

University Farm News
University Of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 14, 1948

Immediate Release

A wider, shorter building with fewer windows is the new trend in poultry housing for Minnesota laying hens, H. J. Sloan, University of Minnesota poultry division head told University Farm short course visitors today. (September 14)

Square type laying houses are easier to keep at desirable inside conditions, some 140 flock managers and hatchery employees were told at the ninth annual Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing short course.

Fewer windows result in less heat loss. The amount of sunlight available in this north-central area during winter months does not offset the loss of heat through excessive windows, Sloan said.

A 24 x 24 foot building with filled walls and a straw loft is the type now recommended by University Farm poultrymen. Filled walls provide dead air insulation and the straw loft gives both insulation and ventilation, explained Sloan. Masonry type construction alone is not considered good for this area because of its poor insulating ability. It needs additional insulation material to be satisfactory.

T. B. Avery, Kansas State College poultry specialist, told the group that the poultry industry was changing, with more and more specialization in broiler, egg and turkey production.

Avery urged that the farm flock owner either "get into the poultry business or get out." Farmers should keep only enough chickens for home use or else make poultry a major enterprise with 300 to 500 well-managed birds, he recommended.

The short course, now in its second day, will continue through Saturday. In addition to poultry selecting and housing problems, disease and sanitation will be discussed, and turkey breeding and management taken up. Flock selecting and pullorum testing agents will be given examinations during the course.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 14, 1948

RELEASE: 5 P.M. Thursday,
September 16.

Juvenile delinquency is not confined to the city.

That statement was made this afternoon (Thursday, September 16) by E. L. Haislet, director of prevention, Minnesota Youth Conservation Commission, who spoke to the Minnesota Farm Bureau Women at their three-day annual short course which opened yesterday.

Emphasizing that juvenile delinquency is a problem that concerns rural as well as urban areas in the state, he pointed out that slightly more than half of the juvenile delinquents in Minnesota come from cities.

In six months more than 3340 children and youth under 21 were apprehended for law violations in 78 counties in this state, Dr. Haislet said. Over half of these were under 16 years of age, 526 no more than 12 years and 14 children only 7 years old. Function of the Youth Conservation commission is prevention and treatment of such juvenile delinquency.

Dr. Haislet stressed the importance of more wholesome activity and recreation for youth as a means of avoiding delinquency. He reported that a recent survey made among farm youth showed that over 50 per cent said going to town was their chief recreation, but after getting there the available recreation was limited to movies, bowling allies, pool rooms, beer parlors and roller skating rinks.

The farm youth surveyed feel that the lack of interest on the part of the small town is blocking the way for wholesome organized recreation for farm people. They believe that smaller towns and villages should spearhead the introduction of organized recreation programs in which farm people can take part. If the small towns show no interest, county boards should take the responsibility.

On the basis of this survey, Dr. Haislet recommended the extension of youth-serving agencies to rural field and their coordination to avoid overlapping and competition for the same membership. If villages form youth commissions, they should encompass in their membership representatives of youth groups, Dr. Haislet said. Dr. Haislet also sees the necessity of a county co-ordinating organization if there is an extension of youth activity in small towns and rural areas.

At the present time, 1 out of every 6 farm boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age is reached by farm youth serving agencies, such as 4-H clubs, Rural Youth Federation, Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers, state Grange youth program, Boy & Girl Scouts.

A-3961-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 14, 1948

Immediate Release

Although there is no organized resistance to high meat prices in the East today, meat distributors are increasingly concerned about the situation. They are using every possible device to lower distribution and retail costs.

That's the conclusion reached by P. E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, who recently returned from a study of meat distribution throughout Eastern consuming centers. Twenty livestock producers, cattle feeders, ranchers and college authorities took part in the study.

As here in the middle west, Eastern consumers, as well as meat distributors and retailers, universally asked the group, "When will prices of meat come down?"

The cost of meat is a principal item of concern to the housewife. While she objects to high prices, she is still buying meat in sufficient quantities to absorb available supplies at present prices.

While there is no recognized resistance to high prices, the housewife is anxiously awaiting the time when increased livestock numbers will in themselves lower prices to consumers.

Eastern meat distributors, both wholesale and retail, are using several devices to lower meat distribution and retail costs.

In large eastern cities the self-service meat counter is rapidly replacing the long-established custom of having the butcher personally serve each customer. Chain store managers are enthusiastic about the reception of self-service meat counters, and the public has also given this method of sale its approval.

Notwithstanding all the economies that can be put into effect the price of meat will remain high until supplies catch up with demand. This is generally recognized by the public, Miller believes.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 14 1948

To all counties

DAHLIAS AND GLADS
NEED SPECIAL
CARE THIS FALL

Next summer's dahlia and gladiolus blooms will depend on the care these flowers are given this fall. To get fine blossoms next year, _____ county gardeners must harvest and store the roots and corms carefully, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Dahlia roots should be dug soon after the first killing frost, preferably on a bright, sunny morning. Cut the stems off about six inches above ground, Snyder suggests, then dig the roots carefully so as not to injure them. After removing excess dirt, invert the clump to bleed and dry.

Store dahlia roots near the floor in a fruit or vegetable room or in a cellar that is not too dry, where the temperature ranges between 35 and 45 degrees. In case the room is very dry, it is best to place the roots in a box in slightly dampened sphagnum moss or sand that is moist but not wet.

Gladiolus corms should be harvested after the first killing frost or as soon as the tops have dried. Dig the plants and cut off the tops about a half inch from the corm. Cure the corms in a warm room about 70°F., where there is good air circulation. In warm weather, an open attic or the top of the garage is a good place.

After the gladiolus corms are cured, remove the old basal part and any loose scales; then put the corms in onion sacks or shallow trays in cool storage. The storage room should be as near 40°F. as possible, though the temperature may range between 32° and 50°F. Any cormlets which are to be saved should be stored in moist sand.

Dusting the gladiolus corms with 5 per cent DDT garden dust before placing them in storage will protect them against thrips, Snyder says.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 14 1948

To all counties

**DON'T BURN
DEAD LEAVES!**

Several million dollars worth of fertilizer and organic matter go up in smoke every fall in Minnesota as residents burn dead leaves. Few counties can afford the luxury of destroying such valuable organic matter, declares L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Urging householders not to burn fallen leaves, Snyder points out that one of the best ways to save this fertility is to use the fallen leaves for a compost pile. Well-composted leaves will improve fertility of the soil as well as its physical texture and water-holding capacity.

The compost pile can be started with a layer of leaves about a foot thick. Tramp them down well and soak thoroughly with water. A pound of superphosphate and 2 pounds of a high nitrogen fertilizer sprinkled over each six by ten feet of top area will hasten decay and increase fertilizer value of the leaves. Several inches of dirt should be thrown over the leaves, repeating with successive layers of dirt as more leaves are added. It is important to keep the pile moist.

Decomposition can be hastened by turning the pile over several times. Next spring garden refuse can be added to the pile.

Dead leaves can also be used around shrubs and evergreens to protect roots against winter injury. Next spring these leaves can be worked into the soil or added to the compost pile.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 14 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

CLOTHES HELP TO
MAKE CHILD HAPPY

The clothing children wear has a direct influence on their habits, activity and mental attitudes, says Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Children should be adequately but simply dressed. Poor fit in clothes may make them nervous, fidgety or extremely quiet. Oddly dressed children become self-conscious and often develop retiring personalities. Because they want to feel part of "the crowd", they get a good deal of emotional satisfaction from having their clothing approved by the group.

Studies show that parents of average and limited income have been inclined to dress young children better than they can afford. As a result, the children are inclined to form unreasonable expectations for clothing. Over-dressed children are likely to become snobbish and affected from thinking too much about their clothes.

Children begin to develop color preferences and standards of taste and quality very early. Letting a child have, within reasonable limits, what he enjoys in clothes, encourages wholesome pride in appearance and lays the foundation for good dress in later years, according to Miss Whitfield. Even pre-school children have color preferences that may add to their pleasure and give added interest and satisfaction to a new garment.

Children's clothes are expensive. However, mothers with ability to sew and imagination to recognize possibilities of used materials can turn out interesting new garments. Dad's trousers can be made into a good looking small boy's suit or a jumper for daughter. A shirt can be turned into a blouse or a dress.

In order to give the child the greatest satisfaction from a made-over garment, Miss Whitfield suggests that the mother talk over the plan with the young son or daughter. The fabric, of course, should be appropriate in texture, color and pattern for the child.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 14 1948

Special to counties
having ram sales

RAM SALE SET
FOR _____
(date)

Mark _____, _____ on your calendar if you need a
(day) (date)
good ram for your farm flock, County Agent _____ advised _____
county farmers today.

That is the day of the Ram Exchange sale at _____.
(town)

Purebred rams of several breeds will be for sale during the day to local feeders who are anxious to improve their farm flocks. The rams are consigned by prominent Minnesota breeders.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, points out that a purebred ram is a good buy for the average farm flock. He will produce lambs that are uniform, wider, deeper and better fleshed, and that will mature earlier and fatten quicker. Ewe lambs kept for breeding will improve the flock.

The sales, being held throughout the state, are a service of the agricultural extension service to aid busy farmers who feel they do not have time to search for a new ram.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 14 1948

To all counties

HAY IMPORTANT
WINTER COW FEED

Don't skimp on feed for your dairy cows this winter.

Dairy product prices are in a good position compared to feed costs. That makes any cow worth keeping certainly worth feeding properly, County Agent _____ said this week.

_____ advises _____ county dairymen to take every means possible to provide an adequate supply of roughage for winter feeding. High quality legume hay is the best roughage for dairy cows, according to information from Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota agricultural extension dairyman.

Farmers with short hay supplies are urged to make arrangements for additional purchases as soon as possible. Try to buy near home to save freight costs, but don't "economize" by buying poor hay, _____ cautions. Good hay is well worth a little extra cost.

Substitute roughages should also be provided for now. A little more corn silage put in the silo will replace part of the hay requirement. Or, corn cut at the proper stage can be shocked for an extra roughage supply to help carry cows through the coming winter.

An adequate supply of roughage, especially legume hay, will save materially on the amount of grain that need be fed this winter. However, where a large amount of silage is fed with only a little legume hay, Wayne recommends that the grain mixture contain extra protein.

Proper feeding will not only hold up production during the winter, but will keep cows in much better condition for going on pasture next spring, _____ points out.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 14, 1948

Immediate Release

Dates for the 1948 Junior Livestock Show, where many Minnesota 4-H boys and girls exhibit and sell their club animals, have been set for October 11-14. Announcement came from J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

The show is one of the outstanding 4-H events of the year; one which boys and girls who work with market animals look forward to, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

This year's 30th annual show will include classes in baby beef, pigs and lambs. Monday, the first day of the event, will be entry day. Judging of beeves will be on Tuesday, with pig and lamb placing on Wednesday. The 4-H banquet is set for Wednesday evening, with the auction beginning the following afternoon.

Entries include 275 beef animals, 160 barrows, 245 wethers and 25 pens of three lambs.

Judging this year will be by the group system, with blue, red and white ribbons going to animals in the different classes. The change in judging is a favorable one, Kittleson feels, for the 4-H competitors.

A-3963-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1948

Immediate Release

The first of a series of land appraisal clinics for prospective Minnesota farm buyers will be held in Steele and Waseca counties next Tuesday (September 21), J. B. McNulty, University of Minnesota farm management economist, said today.

The clinics are a service of the University Extension Service to aid war veterans and others in buying farm land. Demonstration farms in some 25 counties will be appraised in meetings continuing from Tuesday through the latter part of October.

Soil types on the farms will be mapped, and proper fertilizer and cropping systems worked out for the various soils. Economic aspects of the land and factors of production will be discussed.

The land will also be appraised for its loan value by a commercial land appraiser during each farm tour.

Other clinics scheduled for this week include: September 23, Olmsted and Dodge counties; September 24, Fillmore and Houston.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1948

Immediate Release

Nationally known dairy industry specialists will headline the Dairy Products Institute program when it gets under way at the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota next Monday (September 20).

Such outstanding figures as C. D. Dahle, ice cream technician from Pennsylvania State College, butter and dairy engineering specialist L. C. Thomsen from the University of Wisconsin, and Russell Fifer, executive secretary of the American Butter Institute, will appear on the four-day program.

The Institute is designed to bring Minnesota creamery operators, managers and others interested in the processing of milk and its products, up-to-the-minute information on developments in the various branches of the industry, according to W. B. Combs, dairy husbandry professor in charge of program arrangements.

Highlights of recent experiments at the Minnesota and other experiment stations will be discussed at the sessions, which continue Monday through Thursday.

Some 350 dairymen are expected to attend the Institute, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, said today.

Other keynote speakers on the program include F. E. Nelson, dairy bacteriologist from Iowa State College; G. W. Shadwick, Beatrice Foods, Chicago; Harry Wilson, Kraft Foods co.; Ben Zakariassen, Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis. Also speaking are S. T. Coulter, dairy husbandry; Robert Jenness, agricultural biochemistry; and O. B. Jesness, chief, division of agricultural economics, all of the University of Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1948

RELEASE: Friday Noon,
September 17

"The kind of education children are getting in your local community is a direct reflection of your interest", Farm Bureau women attending their ninth annual short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota were told this morning (Friday, September 17).

Speaking on "Education for our Farm Youth," Milo Peterson, head of the department of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, challenged Farm Bureau women to break some of the traditions that are hampering public schools.

Communities can have the kind of schools they want and deserve, he said. Too much emphasis on mere accumulation of facts has developed resentment towards education. He suggested that schools be analyzed on the basis of results they achieve.

As school districts are reorganized, it is up to Farm Bureau women to see that every high school in farming areas includes in its curriculum a department of home economics and vocational agriculture, Dr. Peterson declared.

Pointing out that important differences exist in educational programs where there are sharp nationality differences, Dr. Peterson emphasized the need for flexibility if schools are going to operate in terms of what the community wants and needs.

A real community school philosophy can be developed in Minnesota if local youth groups and groups of farm people take the initiative. Instead of passively accepting the school, the time has come for these organizations to take a definite responsibility toward school support so the school will mean something in everyday life, the speaker said.

The short course concludes this (Friday) afternoon. The closing speech will be given by Charles Turck, president of Macalaster college, St. Paul, on "The Real Forces for Peace."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1948

Immediate Release

Reports of fern poisoning of cattle are being received at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, W. L. Boyd, chief of the veterinary medicine department, said today.

He warned Minnesota farmers, especially those living in the northern part of the state, to keep close check on cattle being grazed in drying-up pasture.

Cows on sparse pastures are being forced to eat the poisonous ferns, or bracken, because of scarcity of other food.

In cases where poisoning has occurred, or where bracken is known to be growing in grazed areas, all cattle should be removed. Either transfer them to where sufficient grass is available, or feed them hay in drylot until pastures green-up with fall rains, Boyd recommends.

Symptoms of fern poisoning are high temperature and hemorrhaging through the nose, urine and feces. The animal may be excitable at first, then become depressed. Death is quite rapid.

Fern poisoning is not infectious, and there is no danger of animals catching it from one another, Boyd said.

There is little that can be done for stricken animals. Boyd recommends that a veterinarian be called, however, so that the cause of death can be accurately diagnosed, and proper preventive measures taken.

Poisonous ferns are usually found growing in low, shady areas, mainly in the northern part of Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 17, 1948

RELEASE: 5:00 P.M. Saturday,
September 18

Crookston, Sept. 18--Minnesota's No. 2 hog became a recognized breed in special ceremonies here today.

The University of Minnesota-developed No. 2 line of hogs was officially recorded in the Inbred Livestock Registry by John Olson, association president, following christening ceremonies complete with the breaking of a bottle of buttermilk and a presentation speech by Dean C. H. Bailey, director of the University of Minnesota department of agriculture.

Following the dedication, some 110 boars and gilts were sold to Minnesota breeders and farmers at the first public auction of No. 2 animals, held at the Northwest Experiment Station.

The No. 2 line is the result of seven years of careful inbreeding by University experiment station animal husbandmen. It originated from a cross of a Canadian-bred Yorkshire boar with females of two inbred Poland China lines.

Main value of the No. 2 line will be in developing superior market swine through cross breeding with other hogs.

L. M. Winters, animal husbandry professor in charge of the project, developed the No. 2's primarily for crossing with Minnesota No. 1 hogs, an earlier Minnesota-developed inbred, and with the experiment station Poland China inbred lines.

The chief advantages to farmers raising hogs for market is that animals from such crosses will make more rapid gains, thus cutting down on feeding costs, and will produce better carcasses. There is an overall increased vigor and superiority over most present farm-grown animals.

(MORE)

Crosses between No. 1 and No. 2 inbreds and crosses on inbred Poland China lines have demonstrated high efficiency in utilizing feed.

Winters warns, however, that proper feeding and management must be practiced if the animals are to perform to their full advantage.

The No. 2 animal is a black and white, lean type of hog, efficient in production. It does not have quite as long a body as the No. 1, but has longer legs. It has an erect ear and a rather short snout, and is light-boned with a thin skin. While the No. 1's are unusually quiet, the No. 2's are very active--yet they are not wild, Winter reports.

Some farmers are using boars and gilts to produce additional No. 2 "seed" stock, rather than produce crosses for market. There are at present some 30 herds being used primarily for that purpose, located mainly in Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Winters recommends that the gilts be used mainly for perpetuation of the line, and that farmers wanting to produce market animals buy a boar for crossing with other inbred animals.

A sale of No. 1 animals was held at Grand Rapids yesterday, (September 17), with some 140 animals sold. The auction was the second time No. 1 animals had been offered for public sale.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 17, 1948

RELEASE: Monday, 10:00 A.M.

Minnesota may never fully return to its former dependence on butter as an outlet for its dairy products, O. B. Jesness, chief of the University of Minnesota division of agricultural economics, declared today.

Jesness made this statement at the opening session of the second annual Dairy Products institute being held at University Farm, September 20-23.

While there is likely to be a big shift back to butter, Minnesota is better equipped to handle other products than ever before. It has larger and more flexible plants with a wider choice of products. As a result, our output of cheese, condensed milk and dried milk are likely to stay well above former levels.

The market for dairy products is likely to remain reasonably strong for some time, Jesness believes. However, this does not mean that dairymen will not have their problems.

Future pricing programs in large metropolitan milk sheds may create surplus of manufactured dairy products. If the prices in these sheds are held too high, they may discourage consumption of fluid milk and at the same time invite expansion of output on many farms. The excess may have to go into manufactured products resulting in a surplus.

Consumers may have become used to eating less butter and may need wooing to get them back to their old consuming habits.

Jesness points out that the drop in consumption of butter has not been due to an increase in oleomargarine. Actually margarine stepped in when butter supplies fell and milk shifted to other uses during the war. When faced with high prices and a shortage of dairy products consumers seem to prefer to use less butter than to cut down on other products.

Don't be in a rush to dig your carrots and beets. Frost won't hurt them and leaving them in the ground until mid-October will give your storage room a chance to cool off.--L. C. Snyder.

Avoid grazing spring-seeded legume and grass mixtures too close during October and November. Legumes and grasses need plenty of reserve plant food before going into the winter. Added plant growth will also help hold the snow. Light grazing on new seedings where there is a very strong, vigorous growth may be helpful because excessive growth may cause smothering during the winter.--Ralph Crim.

Use wheels whenever possible if feeds and materials must be moved by hand. When using a basket one farmer spent 11 minutes and travelled 1100 feet a day to feed 19 cows. By using a six-bushel, rubber-tired, cart, he cut this to 6 minutes and 600 feet of travel--S. A. Engene.

Culling low producers in the dairy herd is always a good idea. However, don't sell the good cows that should be kept just because hay is short. Selling too short means wasted hay and pasture next year. Buy feed for the good cows; cull the low producers.--H. R. Searles.

Don't delay harvesting those vine crops such as squash, pumpkins, and melons after they have matured. Also, harvest these plants as soon as their vines have been blackened by frost. Cure the pumpkins and the squash in a warm, well-ventilated room before placing in storage. Store on shelves in the furnace room when the air is dry.--L. C. Snyder.

(MORE)

Timely Tips Cont.

When corn is heavy it often sticks in the snapping roll of the picker. Of course, it is easiest to remove the material while the machine is running. But that's exactly how thousands of hands are lost every year! Be safe--stop the picker before unclogging. Keep the power take-off shaft covered at all times and don't wear loose clothing around the picker.--A. J. Schwantes.

A good ram is one of the best investments a sheep raiser can make today even though prices of breeding stock may seem high. Actually ram prices have not jumped as much as the prices of the ewes and lambs they will sire. Ram sales throughout the state in the next few weeks offer a good opportunity to buy new stock for your flock.--W. E. Morris.

To give those new calves the best start possible in life, put them on nipple pails for two weeks to a month. Allowing the calves to suckle causes the milk to pass directly to the true stomach. When milk is drunk from a pail some of it passes into the rumen where it ferments abnormally.--L. O. Gilmore.

Since this is the season that poultry is being confined, they will need to be fortified with the elements they had on range during the summer. Start feeding cod liver oil and alfalfa hay to the poultry flock now.--H. J. Sloan.

That new corn harvested this fall is a new feed for farm animals. It's a lot different from the dry grain and corn they became used to this summer. Start feeding new corn slowly, increasing the amount to normal in two or three weeks.--E. F. Ferrin.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 20, 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

IDEAL PLACE TO STORE
HOME-CANNED FOODS IS
COOL, DARK, DRY

Store your home-canned foods in a cool place if you want them to keep without spoiling.

Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, reminds _____ county homemakers that keeping home-canned jars cool is of particular importance to prevent bacteria from growing and causing spoilage.

Recent research on storage conditions showed that strawberry preserves hold their bright, attractive color best if stored around 60°F. Above this temperature they lose color rapidly. The preserves must be cooled below 60°F. as soon as they are sealed in containers, then stored at about 60°F.

Though coolness is the first requirement for good storage for home-canned products, the storage room should also be dry and dark. A dry place is necessary, Miss Blair says, because dampness may injure metal caps on jars of fruits and vegetables and may cause jams and jellies to spoil or partially liquefy.

A dark place is recommended because light may fade food and destroy vitamins.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 21 1948

To all counties

4-H SIGN-UP
DRIVE NOW ON

_____ county's 1949 4-H enrollment drive is beginning to roll.

County enrollment quotas for the coming year have been set at _____, (number)

County Agent _____ said today. State quotas are 53,500, slightly above a year ago.

County 4-H leaders (have already met) (will meet _____) to plan this fall's membership sign-up campaign. (date)

Plans this year are to stress sign-up during the entire month of October. October, along with September, has also been designated as 4-H annual meeting month by a committee of county extension agents, who also set the 1949 quotas.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader, told _____ earlier that present prospects are excellent for a very good enrollment in the state. Achievement reports from the state and local fairs indicate a successful completion of this year's work, Kittleson said, and will reflect well in the carrying over of 4-H activities into the coming year.

National 4-H Achievement Week, set for November 1-6, will be used to give recognition to all 4-H club leaders and parents, as well as members, for their help in the sign-up campaign.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 21 1948

To all counties

HERE'S HOW TO
KEEP VEGETABLES
LONGER IN STORAGE

Vegetables from _____ county gardens will keep crisp and fresh longer in storage if they are harvested at the right time and stored under proper conditions, according to County Agent _____.

Squash and pumpkins, for example, are frost-tender, so they should be harvested as soon as the vines have been blackened by frost. They will keep longer if they are cured in a warm, well-ventilated room for about two weeks before being placed in storage, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Since they store best at about 60°F., shelves in the furnace room where the air is dry make an ideal place to keep them.

Harvest onions as soon as the tops have died down, advises Snyder, then cure them in a warm, well-ventilated room before placing them in storage. Since onions require cool, dry conditions they can be stored in the attic or in mesh bags suspended from the ceiling in the storage room.

Root crops will keep better if they are not harvested until mid-October. By that time the storage room will be cooler. To prevent these vegetables from going limp, keep the storage room between 35° and 40° F.

An easy way to keep carrots is to store them in 10-gallon crocks. Cut off a fourth to a half inch of the upper end of the root, place in crocks and throw a burlap sack over the top.

For best results, potatoes should be stored in a cool, moist place between 36° and 40°F. An insulated room in the corner of the basement is a good place. If late blight was present in your potato patch, delay the harvesting until vines have been killed by frost to prevent spread of the disease.

An important job to be done before storing the vegetables, Snyder says, is to clean the storage room of all refuse and scrub the floor, shelves and walls.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 21 1948

To all counties

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
ENTER JUNIOR
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ local 4-H boys and _____ girls are
(number--spell out) (number)
planning to enter their club animals in the Junior Livestock Show this year, county
agent _____ said today.

Dates for the 1948 show have been set for October 11-14. Classes of livestock
to be exhibited include baby beef, pigs and lambs. Judging this year will be by
the group system, with blue, red and white ribbons going to animals in the different
classes.

Monday, the first day of the event, will be entry day, _____ said.
Judging of beeves will be on Tuesday, with pig and lamb placing on Wednesday. The
4-H banquet is set for Wednesday evening, with the auction beginning the following
afternoon.

Total entries for the state are expected to include 275 beef animals, 160 bar-
rows, 245 wethers and 25 pens of three lambs, according to information from state 4-H
club leader A. J. Kittleson.

Exhibitors from _____ county include: baby beef - (list names);
pigs - (names); wethers - (names); pens - (names).

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 21, 1948

Immediate Release

Some 500 Minnesota farmers are expected to attend the 26th annual Swine Feeders' Day at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus next week, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, said today.

The one-day program, arranged by the animal husbandry department, is scheduled to get under way at 10 a.m. Wednesday, September 29 with reports on hog experiments being carried on at University Farm.

New discoveries in nutrition, and feeding of brood sows and market hogs will be discussed during the day.

L. E. Hanson, animal husbandry specialist from the University of Nebraska, will talk on proteins and vitamins in swine nutrition, following an outlook report on coming corn-hog prospects by Minnesota marketing economist D. C. Dvoracek.

Swine Feeders' Day is open to all interested farmers and hog raisers.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 21, 1948

Immediate Release

New regulations for the standardization of grades of eggs bought from producers and those sold to consumers have been filed for the state of Minnesota, Commissioner of Agriculture R. A. Trovatten, said today.

The new egg grade regulations will go into effect Friday (September 24).

After Friday, any eggs bought from producers on a grade basis must be purchased according to the new regulations. Also, eggs sold by retailers to consumers as graded eggs must follow the new grading standards.

"This does not mean that all eggs must be bought and sold on a grade basis," Trovatten said. But when eggs are not sold on grade, each lot of eggs must be clearly marked "Ungraded", he stressed.

Purpose of the new regulations is to clear up the lack of uniformity and confusion in grades used by dealers for buying eggs from producers, and in the grades used by retailers and other handlers in selling eggs to consumers.

The new Uniform Purchase and Consumer Grades do not conflict or replace the U. S. Wholesale Grades that have been used by dealers, Trovatten said. Rather the two are supplementary, and "fill the gaps that have been bothersome in the past."

There are five new classifications in both the purchase and consumer grades. The purchase grades are:

GRADE A LARGE shall consist of eggs which are at least A Quality or better. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 24 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 45 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 23 ounces.

(MORE)

GRADE A MEDIUM shall consist of eggs which are at least A Quality or better. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 21 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 40 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 20 ounces.

GRADE A SMALL shall consist of eggs which are at least A Quality or better. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 18 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 34 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 15 ounces.

GRADE B shall consist of eggs which are B Quality. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 24 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 45 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 23 ounces.

GRADE C shall consist of eggs which are C Quality and shall include stained, dirty and check eggs the same as are described by Specifications for Standards for Quality of Individual Shell Eggs. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 18 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 34 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 15 ounces.

The new consumer grades are:

CONSUMER GRADE A LARGE shall consist of eggs which at least 80% are A Quality, and the balance B Quality. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 24 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 45 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 23 ounces.

CONSUMER GRADE A MEDIUM shall consist of eggs of which at least 80% are A Quality, and the balance B Quality. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 21 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 40 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 20 ounces.

CONSUMER GRADE A SMALL shall consist of eggs of which at least 80% are A Quality, and the balance B Quality. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 18 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 34 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 15 ounces.

CONSUMER GRADE B shall consist of eggs of which at least 80% are B Quality, and balance C Quality. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 24 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 45 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 23 ounces.

CONSUMER GRADE C shall consist of eggs which are C Quality. Minimum net weight per dozen for this grade shall be 18 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 34 pounds; minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 15 ounces.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 21, 1948

RELEASE: 10 A.M. Wednesday,
September 22

Latin America offers good potential customers for the dry milk industry of the United States, E. A. Hellmund, North Star Dairy assistant manager, (St. Paul) told dairymen at the Wednesday session of the University of Minnesota dairy products institute.

"It is possible that Latin American markets, with the exception of Argentina, offer greater potentialities than do those of Europe," he told the group.

Expansion of the export outlets for the American dry milk industry depends largely upon the policy of the United States government with regard to export markets in general, he told the group. "International food studies have indicated a primary need for supplying a larger quantity and a larger variety of food for many populations of the world."

Non-fat dry milk solids offer a great many advantages for any national nutritional program, Hellmund said. "Its concentrated form and keeping qualities make non-fat dry milk solids well suited for shipment in international trade."

Hellmund said foreign trade and international economic interdependence are closely related to United States domestic economy. "We cannot plan for, nor expect to achieve, a high level of productive employment in the future without close attention to the expanded influences of our international economic position."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1948

Immediate Release

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society will hold its eighty-second annual meeting October 11-12 at the Androy hotel in Hibbing, E. M. Hunt, executive secretary, announced today.

An extensive horticultural display is being planned in connection with the meeting, though the competitive show will not be held this year. Members are urged to bring fruits, vegetables, flower arrangements, floral displays and honey products to convention headquarters for the exhibit.

Prominent horticulturists will address the meetings on subjects of interest to gardeners. The garden clinic, popular feature of the program each year, will again give members of the audience an opportunity to present their gardening problems to specialists in horticulture.

Special feature of the annual banquet will be presentation of awards for outstanding achievements in horticulture.

Anyone interested in gardening is invited to attend the meetings, Hunt said.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1948

Immediate Release

The latest information on current corn-hog prospects will be given Minnesota farmers attending the Swine Feeders' Day at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus next Wednesday, September 29, E. F. Ferrin, program chairman, said today.

A good corn crop this year will make a favorable hog-corn ratio for the first time in several months. Farmers planning to increase hog production can take advantage of the up-to-date outlook information, to be presented during the one-day program by D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing economist.

John L. Olson, president of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association, will talk on the breeding and feeding of market hogs during the program. L. E. Hanson, University of Nebraska swine specialist, will discuss proteins and vitamins in swine nutrition.

Reports and exhibits of pigs from some of the 23 experimental lots on feed at University Farm will be made. Brood sow feeding and recent developments in swine nutrition will also be discussed.

Some 500 farmers and hog raisers are expected to attend this 26th annual Swine Feeders' Day.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1948

RELEASE: Saturday A.M.
September 25

Raymond Wolf and Robert Rupp have joined the agricultural information staff on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, according to C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture.

Wolf succeeds Maynard Speece as extension information specialist in radio. Speece left the University to accept a position in television research with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wolf will voice the University Farm Hour and other radio programs bringing farmers timely information on agriculture from the University. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Wolf taught vocational agriculture at Perham three years and later served as East Ottertail county agricultural agent for three years. As county agent, Wolf had a regular radio program over station KWAD at Wadena.

Rupp, who will handle St. Paul campus agricultural news, comes to the University of Minnesota from Iowa State College, Ames. At Ames, Rupp was assistant extension editor.

A native of Aurora, Nebraska, Rupp was graduated from the University of Nebraska. After serving ~~4~~^{4 1/2} years in the U. S. Army with a rank of Major, Rupp studied journalism and wildlife conservation at the University of Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1948

Immediate Release

The Army's dry milk program needs additional work, R. E. Stegeman, army representative for dairy products, told Minnesota creamery operators attending the Dairy Products Institute at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus Thursday.

Additional work needs to be done in the palatability of dry milk products, and in its utility ^{AND} stability.

Nutritional value, the fourth evaluation of products used by the armed forces, "is excellent, even when aged," Stegeman, chief of dairy, fat and oil products of the Foods and Container Institute, told the University Farm group.

Stegeman felt confident that improvements could be made as they had in the past. Developments will primarily be through government-sponsored research projects now being carried on in six colleges and universities, one of which is the University of Minnesota.

Universities cooperating in the project will be reduced to two next year, Stegeman said, with the University of Minnesota one of the two to continue the research work.

The army program calls for, in addition to the University research, development work in industry, and utilization research by the Army. An industry committee will be appointed by the American Dry Milk Industry in the near future to carry on the development program. It had formerly been with individual companies.

Utilization research now going on is mainly with the proper re-constitution of milk powder to beverage, and the expanding of kitchen uses of dried milk products.

Thursday marked the end of this year's Dairy Products Institute. Total attendance for the four days exceeded 450 persons.

A-3976-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Special care must be taken this time of year to control brush and grass fires, Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, warned today.

There have been approximately 860 fires so far this year, burning over some 35,000 acres, state Conservation Department forestry division figures show. The greatest number of fires have been in the Moose Lake area of the state.

While the total number of acres damaged is expected to be somewhat below last year, Anderson urges that special care be taken with small farm fires, especially grass fires. Low grassland burning has accounted for about half of the 35,000 acres damaged, he points out.

Major causes of Minnesota forest fires over the past five years have been meadow burning, land clearing, clearing of low grassland areas, and careless smokers.

The week of October 3-9 has been designated by President Truman as Fire Prevention Week. During that week he urges everyone to make a special effort to remove fire hazards and to build habits of fire prevention.

Farmers and city dwellers alike are urged to repair or replace defective chimneys, and to use spark arresters and fire-retardant roofing. Farmers should keep lightning rods on all farm buildings, and keep oil-soaked rags in covered metal containers.

Smokers are requested to be extremely careful, especially while in Minnesota woods and grasslands, and around farm buildings.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Six demonstrations showing the correct way to plow to control the European corn borer have been scheduled for southern Minnesota during October.

The demonstrations are being arranged by local county agents working with the State Entomologist's office and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Counties in which demonstrations will be held include: Steele, October 4; Mower, October 6; Blue Earth, October 8; Le Sueur, October 18; Brown, October 20; and Faribault, October 22. Exact location within these counties will be selected within the next few days.

The programs for each county include demonstrations on the plow adjustment and the use of different pieces of farm equipment.

Three types of plowing will be shown. These include plowing under standing stalks, disked stalks, and stalks that have been chopped and left in the field.

Equipment for the field days includes 14- and 16-inch gang plows with wire attachments; a 16-inch gang plow with disk jointers; and a disk plow.

A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, and H. L. Parten, University of Minnesota agricultural extension entomologist, will speak on borer control at the meeting.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1948

Immediate Release

A University of Minnesota dairy specialist, Dr. W. E. Petersen, will leave Sunday, October 3, for a three month lecture tour in New Zealand and Australia.

Petersen will discuss present experimental work on the psychology of lactation with scientific groups in New Zealand, and will talk to dairy farmers on milking management.

From New Zealand he will report to the Ministry of Agriculture at Melbourne, Australia, for a two week lecture tour in that country. Petersen, accompanied by his wife, will fly to New Zealand.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Twelve new dairy supervisors, one of them an attractive young lady, were graduated Friday from a dairy herd improvement short course, held this past week on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

The twelve have jobs waiting for them with some of Minnesota's 100 Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. The supervisors will make laboratory Babcock tests, and keep production, feed cost and management records on dairy herds in their association.

The young lady, Mrs. Lorraine Janzen, will work with her husband, John, who is also a supervisor, in South St. Louis county. The association there is to be enlarged.

This was the third supervisor training course held at University Farm this year. Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman in charge of the courses, said he expected another school would be held later this fall to train men for positions with six associations still without supervisors.

At present there are 45,000 dairy cows, from 2,500 herds, on test in the state. A quarter-million dollars is spent annually by association members for the improvement service.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 28 1948

To all counties

INSPECT FARM
BUILDINGS FOR
FIRE HAZARDS

"There is no need for farm fires taking lives and causing destruction every year. Ninety per cent of them are preventable," County Agent _____ said today in stressing National Fire Prevention Week.

This week (October 3-9) has been set aside by President Truman, in which he urges everyone to make a special effort to remove fire hazards and to build up habits of fire prevention.

_____ suggests that systematic and regular inspections of farm buildings and premises be made throughout the year to detect hazards which cause fires. Chimneys, flues, and stovepipes should be checked and repairs or replacements made where needed. This is important. Such defects rank second as the cause of farm fires.

Spark arrestors should be put on chimneys, and fire-retardant roofing used on roofs. Inspect electric wiring and installations often. Make frequent checks of hay to make sure it is not heating.

Other suggestions are to keep all oil, grease, or paint-soaked rags in metal covered containers, and never throw gasoline or kerosene on a fire. Be sure your match or cigarette butt is out, especially in the barn. Store gasoline away from buildings.

_____ urges that lightning rods be used on all buildings. Four hundred farm people are killed by lightning each year, and it is also the leading cause of farm fires, according to U. S. Safety Council figures.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 28 1948

To all counties

4-H'ERS URGED
TO SIGN UP NOW

_____ county boys and girls planning to be in 4-H club work next year were today urged by County Agent _____ to enroll as soon as possible.

Enrollment should be completed now, or definitely by the time of the annual meeting, so that each boy and girl will be able to take an active part in selecting officer for the new year, and in other meeting activities.

The annual meeting will be held _____
(date - time)

_____ pointed out that the club year officially started October 1 and that by enrolling as soon as possible, members can have their club work on a year-around basis.

State club leader, A. J. Kittleson, recommends that 4-H projects also be selected at the time of enrollment. "Project selection is a part of enrollment" he says "To be a bonified 4-H club member, a boy or girl must be enrolled in one or more projects."

Largest projects in years past have been clothing and home assistance in the home economics division; gardening in crops; and poultry, dairy and beef in livestock.

Some clubs are reporting 100 per cent completion of this year's work, and are already off to a good start with their enrollment and annual meetings for 1949, Kittleson told _____ earlier this week.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 28 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

MAKE TOUGH CUTS
OF MEAT TENDER
WITH MOIST HEAT

Have you ever served a tough piece of meat to the family?

Select the proper way to cook each particular cut, and you should have little trouble with toughness.

Experimental work by nutritionists has shown there are only two basic methods of cooking meat - cooking in moist heat and cooking in dry heat. Tender cuts can be cooked by dry heat, but moist heat should be used for tough and less choice cuts, according to Isabel Noble, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Pot roasting, braising and stewing are all examples of the moist-heat method, in which the meat is surrounded by steam or moisture. Veal steaks and chops are also best cooked by this method.

The best way to avoid bringing tough meat to the table is to use moist heat to cook all cuts which are not naturally tender, Miss Noble says. These include all of the cuts from the beef carcass except those from the rib and loin portions, and, if the carcass is of choice grade, perhaps the rump, some of the round steak and a few of the chuck ribs.

Cooking the less tender cuts with moist heat increases their tenderness to the point where anyone can enjoy them. The large amount of tough connective tissue in the cuts changes to gelatin when moist heat is applied over a period of time.

Since meat is a protein food and intense heat hardens and toughens protein, the cooking temperature should be kept low at all times except when the meat is being browned, cautions Miss Noble.

Searing before meat is cooked by moist heat will develop brownness and a delicious flavor

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 28 1948

To all counties

Nearly every _____ county farmer is pouring 10,000 pounds of feed and grain down a rathole every year, County Agent _____ said this week.

That's a conservative estimate for the amount of feed and grain annually destroyed by rats on the average Minnesota farm.

According to University of Minnesota extension entomologist H. L. Parten, a rat will eat 50 pounds of grain a year, and will contaminate from 50 to 100 pounds more. He figures the average Minnesota farm harbors at least 100 rats.

The waste is an unnecessary one.

There are only two factors which favor rat populations -- food and shelter. Eliminating either factor will force the rats to leave, but will not kill them.

To get rid of rats for good, a rat poisoning program must be set up for a definite time, with all neighborhood farmers cooperating in the poisoning.

(FILL IN HERE A PARAGRAPH ON PLANS FOR YOUR LOCAL POISONING CAMPAIGN)

Before the poisoning campaign is begun, all junk and trash piles, old stack bottoms, lumber piles, and other rat harbors must be cleaned up. Feed and grain bins, and corn cribs should be rat-proofed and floors raised 18 inches off the ground where possible.

This clean-up campaign should begin immediately, _____ said. By doing this, rat populations will be concentrated in areas where the shelter factor cannot be eliminated. Then the poison can be spread later this fall.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 28 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

NOW IS TIME TO PLANT
SPRING-BLOOMING BULBS

Many _____ county gardeners take special delight in the bright-colored tulips and daffodils that blossom in early spring.

If you want to look forward to having any of the spring-blooming bulbs in your garden, get busy and plant them now, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. He says this is the time to plant tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, scillas, chionodoxas, crocus and other spring-flowering bulbs.

For landscape effects, Dr. Snyder suggests planting them in clumps of one variety to each clump. They may be planted in the flower border or foundation planting. It is best to avoid a north exposure.

Before planting, work the ground to a depth of at least 12 inches. If the soil below this is hard or poorly drained, it should be loosened to a depth of 18 inches, Dr. Snyder says. Addition of fertilizer may not be necessary if the soil is fertile, but if there is any question of its fertility, apply about 4 pounds of a complete fertilizer such as 4-12-4 for each 100 square feet and work it into the soil before planting. Avoid using fresh barnyard manure at planting time since it may result in bulb rots, though well-rotted manure applied 4 to 6 months before planting would be beneficial.

Planting on sandy soils should be deeper than on heavy soils. Small bulbs like grape hyacinths, crocus and scillas should be planted so the top of the bulb is about 2 inches below the soil surface. Larger bulbs like tulips and daffodils should be planted about 8 inches deep. When tulip bulbs are planted too shallow they have a tendency to divide into many small bulbs that produce inferior blooms.

To protect bulbs the first winter, apply a mulch of straw or leaves as soon as the ground has frozen. Gardeners who have had difficulty in growing daffodils and Dutch hyacinths should plant them in a raised bed near the house foundation. The warmth from the house will often bring them through when they would otherwise die in the open.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1948

RELEASE: Thursday,
September 30

State goals for enrollment of boys and girls in 4-H club work have been set at 53,500 for the coming year, A. J. Kittleson, state leader, said today. (Thursday, September 30)

This goal is slightly above that of last year.

Kittleson feels that present prospects are excellent for an increased enrollment in the state. Achievement reports from the state and local fairs indicate a successful completion of this year's work, he said, and will reflect well in the carrying over of 4-H activities into 1949.

The enrollment plans call for the stressing of 4-H enrollment at annual meetings, which will be held during the entire month of October.

By signing up at the time of the annual meeting, boys and girls can take an active part as members in the meeting, and can get their clubs off to a good start on a year-round basis, Kittleson pointed out.

Extending enrollment through October takes advantage of National 4-H Achievement Week, to be observed November 1-6, to give recognition to all 4-H club leaders and parents who help in the sign-up campaign.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 29 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 6, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

Look and See

Most of us humans, with reasonably normal eyes, are blind as bats. Oh, yes, we can see a tree to dodge it (except sometimes when we're driving) or notice a girl to whistle about, or discover all the things others are doing which irritate us, but that is mostly reflex seeing. We probably don't care what kind of tree it is or see the leaves. It's just an object to avoid.

What a doleful world this is, anyway. We wait to get old enough to work, work until we're old enough to retire and then we wait until it's time to die. We walk endless miles over concrete sidewalks, climb innumerable stairs, eat tons of food, some of which doesn't agree with us, and then we get stomach ulcers. We ride in cars, trains, boats or airplanes, through walls of sign boards to get some place other than where we were, and then hurry back again.

Most of our work is dull routine. We haul the feed in from the fields, pile it up, shovel it out to cows and pigs, then haul what is left back to the fields to grow another crop to do the whole thing over and over again. Cooking, washing, cleaning, ironing, doing dishes--it's the same rut day after day, week after week, as long as we are able to keep up the pace. Going to the office, answering letters, trying to collect enough to pay the bills, pay the taxes, pay the insurance, pay the doctor, dentist, grocer, clothier, repair man and installments on the car, gets monotonous. In and out, with nothing left to show for our work but a shorter breath and bigger bulges.

It always rains when it's wet and we don't want moisture; then we can't squeeze out a drop when drought cuts the yield of corn and makes the lawn look like a moth-eaten carpet. In summer we swelter in the heat and sneeze with the pollen-loaded

October 6, 1948

air. Then in winter we need a feather quilt to keep from freezing on the way to the barn, only to find the pump frozen, the car behind a great snow drift and our best cow come in with a dead calf. Probably on the way to the phone to call the vet, we'll slip on a piece of hidden ice and break a leg. Who ever wants to live in such a country, anyway? The steel trust, the labor unions and the politicians are all helping to hustle helpless Henry to the poor house.

Some people seem to take an unholy satisfaction in seeing only the grim, the drab, the tedious and tiresome things around them. They drag along to an early old age, with never a breath of adventure, an atom of interest or a spark of appreciation for the wonderful world we are permitted to live in for awhile. It's all an attitude or frame of mind. Some are content to trot along between the wheels in all the thick dust, like a coach dog; some are too inert to do more than ride, letting others do the work, while some accept the responsibility of the driver's seat as compensation for the view, the spirit of achievement, the excitement of a hot race or the mastery of a difficult task. We see only what our minds find interesting or unusual, and how can we determine what is interesting or unusual without training and disciplining our minds and eyes to weigh, value and discriminate among the people, events, circumstances and surroundings which form our habitat?

To wonder at the beauty of a sunset; gasp over the panorama of fall colors spread before us; tingle with the keen fresh air of an October morning; throb with the poignant sweetness of a song; wince at the tremendous power of the elements; quiver with the excitement of a new discovery; glow with the satisfaction of a kindness done -- these are the things which transform daily drudgery into a splendid game and consuming boredom into a living flame of worthwhile effort.

We live on a high level of enthusiasm and achievement or stagnate in our own mental muck according to our understanding and appreciation of the world we live in. We see the good or the bad, the high or the low, the sunshine or shadows, just as we train our eyes and minds to comprehend the things about us. We have our own choice of living on milk and honey or stewing in pickle juice. "Lift up mine eyes unto the hills."

—R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 29, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 13, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

It's a Dog's Life

A good working dog on a stock farm is about as helpful as another hand. Of course, definitions of a "good" dog will differ all the way from the ubiquitous flea hound who yaps his vapid way through a life of curiosity, frustration and hardship to the pampered poodles of the show table whose only requirement is to pose prettily and have the "points" some fanciful judge has imagined might be attractive for that particular breed.

There are almost as many kinds of dogs as there are varieties of men, so that by careful search and proper discrimination almost every boy or man can be properly fitted with a dog of kindred or complementary type and spirit. The range goes from the tiny toothless toys that live on cushions and cream to Great Danes and St. Bernards which are just about as cuddly as a Percheron horse. In disposition, we have everything from the timid, tail-tucking type afraid of his shadow to the great fighting heart which impels a toy terrier to charge a ton bull in defense of his master. It isn't a matter of breed so much as of individual quality.

And so, with care and discrimination, man should be able to find a dog and every dog find a man who can look at each other with entire approbation and the general feeling expressed by mama, "Is good." I can't speak with authority from the standpoint of the canine, but it's a great experience for a man to find just the right dog. When he does, that pup becomes a part of the family and no check could be sufficiently large to tempt a sale.

Naturally, everyone will have his own ideas concerning the requirements of a "good" dog. I can only speak for myself. My chief demand is for a dog that can think. Oh, I know psychologists will protest that animals have only instinct and re-

October 13, 1948

flexes to guide their actions, but you can't make converts to that belief among men who have had the privilege of close association with intelligent dogs and horses. We will stoutly maintain that our pals can reason from cause to effect and tell an endless series of experiences to prove it.

A good dog can read his master's mind and often performs certain work without being told. We could rattle the milk dishes as we pleased and carry pails to the barn all day, with Duke trotting along to boss the job or lying asleep on the porch, but when it was time to milk, he would head for the pasture. That "pasture" was 240 acres of trees, brush and grass. Did you ever try to find cows in such a mess, especially when they would hold their bells against the ground to keep them still?

The pasture enclosed the farmstead on three sides. Duke might start east, south or west. He might start early, or he might go when we headed for the barn. He seemed to sense where the cows were and he'd always have them at the gate by the time we finished dishing out the feed. That is, he would have them there barring accidents. If some cow was in trouble, he'd come and get us. Call it instinct if you will. I'm not particular what you call it, but for my money, he showed as much reasoning as we did in knowing the cows must be milked. Few dogs I have known possess that much "instinct."

I mustn't get started telling dog stories. My yarns about Lassie, Major, Ted and Duke would last for a day at least. Then you would all want to tell the observations made on your own pets and it would be worse than a bunch of old timers swapping horse yarns. Speaking of horses, a good smart horse can reason as quickly as a dog if he knows what is wanted. There we go again. If we start horse stories, we'll never get stopped. Those of you who have had good dogs and horses will likely agree with me, and the others just haven't had experience enough to qualify.

--R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 29 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 20, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

Get Up and Try Again

With a dull thud the lines came together. For the thirtieth time Roy pushed his tired body into "Oakie" Svendson, his opponent. Roy tried his level best to get down low and hook a shoulder under Oakie's middle so as to raise him off his feet and, if possible, tip him over. Instead, he hit a hip and shoulder that seemed as hard and immovable as old Pete, the plow horse.

Again Roy went down, with his face in the mud with big Oakie on top of him. It seemed as though he had spent a lifetime getting up, hitting hard and going down with that heavy weight falling on his sore back and shoulders. The score was 0 to 0 and the game near the end. Both teams were fighting for yards with all of their energy and ability. Jim called, "Signals" and Roy managed to get his feet under him and trot back to the huddle. It would never do to let the opposition know that he was about tired out.

The play was called between guard and center. It was Roy's side of center and he knew that he just had to upset Oakie before he got his huge hands on Jim when he dove through the line. Now or never! The ball was snapped and Roy plunged again against that dirty jersey, putting everything he had into a shove that again ended with his face in the mud. But the crowd was yelling. Jim got through and was away to a touchdown and glory. Roy scraped the goo from his eyes and grinned from ear to ear. They had done it and he had helped!

The newspapers gave Jim the credit and described him with all kinds of praise, but the coach patted Roy on the back and told him, "You did a good job. That Oakie was so big, I was afraid you couldn't handle him, but you kept him busy on every offensive play. It took guts to do that," and Roy was supremely happy. It made all

the hours of practice, the bumps and bruises, the rigorous training seem worthwhile because of that one big achievement.

All over the United States, boys are playing football. It's a rough, demanding sport, but he-man stuff, no place for the weak in spirit. Mothers are worrying for fear their sons will be permanently injured. Fathers may begrudge the time taken for practice and games. That's only natural, but compared to the number of boys playing serious damage is miraculously low. Trained coaches see that their boys are in condition and do not push them beyond their endurance. It's not as dangerous as driving a car, and it does teach lessons worth many times the effort for those who will learn.

Cooperation and team play are an essential part of football. The back field gets the publicity, but they would be helpless without the line men who take the pounding, open the holes and keep on trying when they are almost licked. It takes real courage to get up and charge again and again at a larger, stronger opponent who doesn't show the slightest effect from all that effort. It helps to make American men of American boys.

The spirit of good sportmanship, of give and take, the ability to keep on trying and to use every conceivable advantage within the rules has made men who were ready to tackle the hard jobs and require only a little time to accomplish the impossible. Life isn't all a pink tea in a drawing room. Everyone gets knocked about, frustrated, abused and kicked in the back--at least from his own viewpoint. It takes the old team get-up-and-go to come back with a grin and keep on trying when the game gets tough. Men who do things are on the playing field in spirit, if not in body. The whiners and complainers were probably too tired to go to the game.

But all of us like to have a fair chance for achievement. We will only work like the boys play football if our efforts are appreciated or we can earn a touchdown when we play over our heads. If the state is all and the individual nothing, if the skillful, well trained, conscientious player doesn't get a greater reward than the lazy lout who merely criticizes the efforts of others, there is no incentive for trying to do our best. A communistic ideology levels every individual to equal reward and drags the best down even with the worst. It eliminates all competition and it isn't good football.

--R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 29, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 27, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

Nature Wastes Nothing

Nels burned a stack of flax straw this fall and that led to an argument among the barnyard orators while an assorted group were waiting for the women to finish shopping on Saturday night. Pat started it out, and the crowd quickly grew.

"Sure and ye'll be havin' the county agent pullin' your hair, Nels, because ye burned that straw. He's been preachin' all summer that we're lackin' the humus, and everything animal or vegetable must be plowed under to feed the bacteria or we'll become like the Sahara desert. Mineral fertilizer alone won't do the trick, he says."

"Wish I'd known that before the match got to it," Nels replied. "I'd have donated the straw pile and all it contained to the 4-H Club or even to the county agent himself if he'd haul it away. Then I'd have had my name in the paper as a benefactor of society instead of getting Pat all hot and bothered about the starving bacteria. Next time I have a bonfire, I'll put an ad in the paper."

"Could be Pat wanted the straw," piped up Hans, who thought it might be fun to get these two old friends into a chewing match.

Henry, another neighbor, had been listening to the palaver and hastened to put in his oar before the waters became troubled. "Burned that straw to get rid of what was in it, didn't ya, Nels? Seems I recollect seeing more or less of a snow storm over that way the afternoon you threshed. Were you trying to melt the snow?"

Nels chuckled, "Of course, that's why I burned it. I've been planning a weed campaign on that forty for years. In fact, that's why I bought it. When the owner lived in Chicago, he didn't care whether he supplied thistle seed for a township or only a section or so, but one of his thistle seeds blew over the fence and lit in Pat's west pasture, so I had to buy the field. Now I'll be held responsible for all

the seed it has ever set blowing, in addition to starving my livestock, wrecking the Farm Bureau and threatening the county agent with a two-bitted axe."

Henry tried again. "Thought old Conover wouldn't sell. Did he die or something that you finally got the weed patch? Heard he was asking \$250 for it at one time."

"Time is what did it," Hans put in. "Conover rented it for good money once, but he had to take less and less to get a floater who would scratch his dirt land. Finally his last renter starved to death and he had to sell to save paying taxes. Nels just let it fall in his pocket."

"Want I should stuff it in your pocket?" Nels was good-natured, but Hans just had the unhappy faculty of rubbing everyone the wrong way. "What would you do with it? Raise thistle seed for canaries?"

"Getting back to these ^{starving} bacteria," Henry interrupted, "you could have piled that straw somewhere and left it to rot, seed and all. Then it would have spread safely."

"It would take years to be sure all the seed was dead. Birds might spread it from the stack. I couldn't cultivate where the stack stood. It would have to be turned and moved to make good compost. Who's paying for the labor at \$1 an hour and up-the bacteria? Who's running this farm anyway, the county agent?"

"Nels had plenty of good reasons for burnin' the stack, boys. In fact he practically begged me for permission to commit the crime before he touched her off. He can feed his bacteria with some of that potent gold dust his so-called dairy cows produce, so don't sit up nights worrying about them, Hans. Besides, he didn't waste anything. He just changed flax straw and thistle seed into carbon dioxide and ashes. He has the minerals, but the carbon dioxide is in the air and will help to make crop or grow trees or weeds for whoever grabs it first."

Pat started up as he saw Katy approaching with her arms full of bundles. "Nels is doing us all a big favor if he kills the weeds on that forty. If he kills them, that is."

Peace was restored, but Nels made up his mind that he'd clean up that forty or bust a gallus, just to show Pat he could do it.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 29, 1948

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Laying mash should always be kept before the laying flock, according to University of Minnesota poultry specialists.

* * * * *

Don't be in a rush to dig your carrots or beets. Frost won't hurt them and leaving them in the ground until mid-October will give the storage room a chance to cool off.

* * * * *

Using wheels for moving feeds and materials around the barn will save you more time and labor than you realize.

* * * * *

The farmer today gets 61 per cent of the consumers' dollar, according to a survey made by University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

* * * * *

Calves will do better if they are fed on nipple pails rather than from pails directly early in their life, livestock experts believe.

* * * * *

You can never afford to feed the poor producing cow. Cull her from the herd. On the other hand, you can never afford to skimp on feed for the good producer.

* * * * *

Don't take a chance with that corn picker. It is one of the most dangerous machines on the farm. Keep the power take-off covered and don't try to unclog the machine while it is running.

* * * * *

Do you want to know the maturity rating of that commercial hybrid corn variety you plan to buy? You can check with the official University of Minnesota ratings given in Misc. Report No. 5, "Corn Hybrid Maturity Ratings". Your local county agent has a copy.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

It isn't too early to start feeding cod liver oil and alfalfa hay to that poultry flock, says H. J. Sloan, chief of the poultry division at University Farm.

* * * * *

Clean plowing is one of the "must" steps if the corn borer is to be kept under control in Minnesota.

* * * * *

Homemaking Shorts

Sweet potatoes are an important source of vitamin A.

* * * * *

Use sweet potatoes soon after buying them. Store in a dry place about 55 to 60 degrees F.

* * * * *

Beet sugar is just as good for jelly making as cane sugar, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Cooking temperature for meat should be kept low at all times except when the meat is being browned, according to Isabel Noble, professor of home economics.

* * * * *

Enrollment in Minnesota's 4-H clubs has reached an all-time high of 50,563 members. Four-H clubs offer farm boys and girls an opportunity for wholesome recreation and a chance to learn many phases of agriculture and homemaking.

* * * * *

Looking for a way to meet the high cost of living, yet serve nutritious meals? "Money-saving Main Dishes" will help you. Get a copy from the county extension office.

* * * * *

Every homemaker can help keep the world supply of fats and oils from getting more scarce by saving drippings, reusing them and turning the surplus in to the local meat dealer.

* * * * *

Large green tomatoes that are harvested before frost will ripen in a warm room above 60°F.

* * * * *

Pulling out annuals and cutting back perennials as soon as they have been killed by frost will improve the looks of the flower border and reduce insect and disease troubles next year.

* * * * *

To clean soiled Venetian blinds, use mild soapy water and follow with clear warm water, advises Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Sponge tapes and cords with carbon tetrachloride.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 30, 1948

Immediate Release

Income tax experts from the University of Minnesota, the state Department of Taxation and the federal Internal Revenue office will headline the sixth Farm Income Tax short course at the Lowry hotel, St. Paul, October 4-6.

The three-day course will be divided between state and federal tax regulations, with most of the program being taken up with federal problems. Income tax deductions, and federal tax inclusions and deductions, will be discussed. New changes in tax laws will be studied, also.

E. F. Kelm, collector of internal revenue; Arthur Granum, chief of the income tax division, from the federal department; and G. H. Spaeth, commissioner of taxation; W. G. Burkman, director of the income tax division of the state office, will speak.

S. B. Cleland, agricultural extension specialist, and S. A. Engene, agricultural economist, will represent the University of Minnesota.

Some 400 bankers, tax consultants, accountants, and attorneys from Minnesota and neighboring states are expected for the short-course.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 30, 1948

Immediate Release

Flower gardeners who want attractive dahlia and gladiolus blooms next summer will have to give special attention this fall to careful harvesting and storing of the roots and corms.

Dig dahlia roots soon after the first killing frost, was the advice L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gave gardeners today. A bright, sunny morning is the best time. Stems should be cut off about six inches above ground, then the roots dug carefully so as not to injure them. After removing excess dirt, invert the clump to bleed and dry.

A suitable place to store dahlia roots is near the floor in a fruit or vegetable room or in a cellar that is not too dry, where the temperature range is between 35 and 45°F. If the room is very dry, it is advisable to place the roots in a box in slightly dampened sphagnum moss or sand that is moist but not acutely wet.

The time to harvest gladiolus corms--commonly but mistakenly called "bulbs"--is after the first killing frost or as soon as the tops have dried, Dr. Snyder said. After the plants are dug, the tops should be cut off about a half inch from the corm. Cure the corms in a warm room, about 70°F., where there is good air circulation. When the weather is warm, an open attic or the top of the garage is a good place. The corms should be cured for about six weeks or until the old corm separates from the new one.

After the gladiolus corms are cured, remove the old basal part and any loose scales; then put the corms in onion sacks or shallow trays in cool storage. The temperature of the storage room may range between 32° and 50°F., though as near to 40° as possible is best. Any cormlets which are to be saved should be stored in moist sand.

As a precaution against thrips, Dr. Snyder advised dusting the gladiolus corms with a 5 per cent DDT garden dust before placing them in storage.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 30, 1948

Immediate Release

The first of several plowing demonstrations for European corn borer control will be held at the Henry Wildung farm, Owatonna, in Steele county next Monday (October 4) for all interested farmers.

The demonstration will include adjustment of plows for best turning under of corn stalks, and the proper use of a field chopper, a disc plow and a jointer for best results.

Three types of plowing will be done. Both pull type and tractor-mounted plows of 14- and 16-inch widths will be used on standing stalks, disked stalks and on stalks that have been chopped and left on the ground.

A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, and H. L. Parten, University of Minnesota agricultural extension entomologist, will discuss corn borer control at the meeting.

The demonstration is being arranged by Russell Gute, Steele county agent, together with the State Entomologist's office and the University agricultural extension service.

Other southern Minnesota counties in which demonstrations will be held include: Mower, October 6; Blue Earth, October 8; Le Sueur, October 18; Brown, October 20; Faribault, October 22; McLeod, date not set.

Good plowing is one of the four main control measures against corn borer infestations. Turning under all corn stalks burys the over-wintering borers inside the stalks, and either prevents their emergence in the spring, or affords them no protection against birds and weather if they do emerge.

A-3987-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 30, 1948

Immediate Release

If you don't want the leaves of your favorite elm tree perforated with small holes next spring, it's time now to take steps to prevent just such injury from the cankerworm, A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, warned home owners today.

The most effective method of controlling the cankerworm is to spray the trees in spring with a power sprayer, just after the leaves have unfolded.

However, an easy way for the individual home owner to get some protection for his elms is to paint or spray the lower six feet of the elm trunks now with DDT. This method of control is far more effective than the old practice of applying a sticky band, Dr. Hodson said. One part of 25 per cent DDT emulsion concentrate should be used to four parts of water.

The mixture should be painted on so the bark is thoroughly wet. An old paint brush will do the job. Painting the mixture on the tree is recommended because the ordinary household spray is too fine to give good covering.

Immediate application of the DDT is important, Dr. Hodson explained, because the flight of the cankerworm moth, usually associated with the first frost, begins anytime after the first of October and lasts five to seven weeks. During that time the wingless female crawls up from the ground and deposits its eggs on the trunk and branches of the elm. To protect the tree during the whole period of moth flight, a second application of DDT must be made in two and a half or three weeks. The DDT will lose its effectiveness after three weeks.

Because there are two species of cankerworms, one emerging in fall and one in spring, Dr. Hodson cautioned that it will be necessary to repeat the treatment with DDT the last of March or early in April.

Although damage from the cankerworm may not ruin an elm in one year, successive attacks may kill the tree or permanently mar its beauty. To make cankerworm control completely effective, Dr. Hodson stressed the importance of spraying or treating elm trees on a community-wide basis because small caterpillars may be blown from one tree to another.

A-3988-JB